



VCU MAGAZINE
SPRING 1977



For a look at VCU's contributions to the
lively arts, please turn to page 18.
Illustration by Thomas Todd.



VCU MAGAZINE

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George B. Roycroft
Editor

James L. Dunn
Director of Alumni Activities

Anne-Marie D. Eggleston
Assistant to the Director

Mary Margaret C. Fosmark
Alumni Records Officer

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Note: The printing of this issue was delayed due to the winter energy crisis, which forced the printer, William Byrd Press, to curtail production.

You and 'Whatever happened to'

If you are among those who have wondered where we get the information included in our "Whatever happened to . . ." section, then the next few paragraphs are for you.

While a good number of the items are reported to us by the persons they are about, we also pick up news from state newspapers. Each week a clipping service sends us items appearing in weekly and daily newspapers mentioning Virginia Commonwealth University, the Medical College of Virginia, or Richmond Professional Institute. We sort through the clippings about alumni and select the most interesting ones to appear in *VCU Magazine*. From time to time, faculty members send us news about the activities of their former students, and although we prefer not to, we occasionally even take items over the telephone.

With some 32,000 alumni on our roll, we naturally have to be selective about the news we publish. But our criteria are very simple: First of all, the news must be about an alumnus. (Space does not permit us to print information about spouses or children.) Second, it must be newsworthy. (Even if you have been out of touch with your classmates for years, a promotion of five years ago is no longer news.)

While most of the items selected for our column are about professional accomplishments, we are also interested in retirements, honors, and achievements of alumni. Our policy excludes publishing items about marriages, births, and deaths, although that information is recorded in our alumni files, and we are pleased to have it.

Sometimes the abbreviations used to indicate the degree awarded by the university can be confusing. Although the abbreviations B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., Ph.D., M.D., and D.D.S. are easily recognizable, others look more like alphabet soup.

Besides an A.S. (Associate in Science) degree, the university grants six different bachelor's degrees, twelve master's degrees, and four doctoral degrees. Baccalaureate degrees include the B.F.A. (Bachelor of Fine Arts), B.M. (Bachelor of Music), B.M.E. (Bachelor of Music Education), and a B.S.W. (Bachelor of Social Work).

At the master's level the university awards the M.F.A. (Master of Fine Arts), M.B.A. (Master of Business Administration), M.Ed. (Master of Education),

M.H.A. (Master of Hospital Administration), and the M.S.W. (Master of Social Work). Just to complicate matters, the university used to offer an M.S.S.W. (Master of Science in Social Work).

If you are still with us, you might find our explanation of some of the less familiar acronyms enlightening. The letters M.A.E. are not only a feminine acronym but also are the abbreviation for the Master of Art Education degree. M.M. and M.M.E. stand for Master of Music and Master of Music Education, respectively. Then there is the M.P.A. (Master of Public Administration) and even the M.U.R.P. (Master of Urban and Regional Planning. We anxiously await the university's creation of a bachelor's degree in urban and regional planning. What could it be but a B.U.R.P.?)

The only doctoral degree that might be unfamiliar to our readers is the Doctor of Pharmacy, abbreviated Pharm.D.

Although we hope alumni find something of interest in *VCU Magazine* other than "Whatever happened to . . .", we acknowledge that many readers turn to our back pages first. Just recently we were reminded of that fact by Kenneth M. Scruggs, a 1970 graduate and assistant county administrator for Stafford County, Virginia, who wrote: "My first area of interest in *VCU Magazine* is 'Whatever happened to. . .'. I am constantly meeting or hearing of VCU graduates who are prospering and contributing to social and economic needs. Knowing where fellow graduates are and their accomplishments enables me to correspond with them once more." His letter continued, "The more I hear about Virginia Commonwealth University, the more pleased I am to be counted as an alumnus."

Besides news of alumni, readers moving from the back of this issue to the features at the front will find what we hope is an interesting assortment of articles: Harmon Haymes gives his prognosis for the nation's economy during 1977; Keith Crim tells of his involvement with a new volume of a major reference work on the Bible; David Manning White capsulizes VCU's contributions to the Richmond arts; and Ida Shackelford examines two programs designed to improve the quality of teaching at VCU. There also are articles on the nurse practitioner program and a paleopathological research project involving ancient Peruvian mummies. We hope you will enjoy the articles as well as the news of your classmates.

G.B.R.

Not a great year but a good one

By Harmon H. Haymes

Economic forecasting is at least as old as recorded history. Even so, the results are much the same today as they were thousands of years ago: sometimes the forecasts are correct, sometimes they are not.

We have far more sophisticated forecasts now than ever before. Since the Great Depression, statistics have been collected on almost every phase of economic activity. Econometric models have been developed which can convert these statistics into very specific predictions of price levels, employment, and a multitude of other economic variables. These models consist of mathematical equations designed to reflect economic relationships. Given such a model, it becomes possible to plug in appropriate statistics, solve the equations, and arrive at the unknowns.

Unfortunately, the models—like the people who create them—are fallible. They can predict with a fair degree of accuracy, so long as nothing rocks the boat. They do not, however, take into account such random and unexpected shocks as a sudden Arab oil embargo or the failure of governmental agencies to spend allocated funds.

In recent years, practitioners of the most sophisticated methods of economic forecasting have been somewhat more accurate than Bernard Baruch, who in the spring of 1929 forecast long-term prosperity, and somewhat less accurate than the biblical Joseph, who predicted seven prosperous years and seven lean years for the Egyptian economy.

Short-range forecasting naturally is much more accurate than long-range forecasting. Almost anyone can make fairly accurate general economic predictions for tomorrow or next week, or perhaps next month. The simple reason

is that a large and complex economy is not likely to change significantly within a short period of time. But forecasts for six months hence become more questionable. Any prediction for general economic conditions a year or more in the future must be tempered with caveats in order to be realistic.

In the short run, the effects of even a major economic shock—such as the devaluation of a key currency or a sharp jump in the price of oil—will not have its full impact. Over a longer period of time, however, a few such shocks can change the economic picture completely, rendering any forecast which does not allow for such events practically useless.

Long-range forecasts have become more accurate during the past several decades. One of the reasons is the changing role of government. Since World War II, economic forecasting has been largely a matter of predicting the actions of the federal bureaucracy. Before World War II, the major determinant of economic activity was private investment. Now government spending exceeds private investment spending and has become the largest single factor affecting our economy.

This change has made forecasts more accurate because government policy is easier to predict than business investment policy. Prediction is easier not only because the number of decision-makers is smaller, but also because the economic proclivities of politicians are highly predictable. As a group, they always want to increase spending. The only question is how much.

When a new president appears on the scene, there is always a clamor—not motivated entirely by idle curiosity—to get him to reveal his economic priorities. It is widely known that as government policy goes, so goes the economy. But a new president cannot change things overnight. Most government spending is carried out under laws passed over a period of many years; thus, the changes likely to occur in any given year are marginal. Also, a president can accomplish little without the cooperation of Congress since it must pass taxation and spending laws.

But presidents are influential, and

they also have veto power. They can exert significant pressures on the economy even when Congress is not in total sympathy with them. When the president has the support of Congress, his economic power is enormous. General economic predictions then become largely a matter of second-guessing the president.

While the accuracy of our forecasts has improved, our methods of measuring economic variables and describing them have advanced even further. Since the depression of the 1930s, the terminology used to describe levels of income and output has come into popular use. Today, most people have some idea of the meaning of such terms as *gross national product*, *national income*, and *disposable income*. They are aware of the index numbers used to measure such variables as prices and unemployment. And they have come to accept the national goals of full employment, price stability, and economic growth.

Despite the change of administration in Washington, it probably is easier to make an accurate twelve-month economic prediction this year than it was a year ago. Last year, the economy was still reacting to a series of severe shocks.

First, there was the Vietnam War, which disrupted normal economic priorities, created severe inflationary pressures, and resulted in public dissension that interfered with normal business activity. The end of the war solved some of the problems, but it created others. Cuts in military spending depressed many industries. Reduction of the armed forces and the end to the draft sharply increased the civilian labor force and drove up the rate of unemployment.

Just when the war was being brought to an end, another shock occurred which, although less obvious to most people, probably was more important economically. As a result of the gradual depletion of our gold stock, the United States was forced to devalue the dollar and to abandon the international gold standard. Very quickly, the market price of gold—which since 1935 had rarely gone much above the official U. S. price of \$35 an ounce—soared to almost \$200 an ounce. At the same time, the

Before joining the faculty in 1968, Harmon H. Haymes, professor of economics, was a research department officer at the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond. He is also a former chairman of VCU's economics department as well as the coauthor of a textbook, The Study of Economics. Dr. Haymes received his B.A. degree from Lynchburg College and his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Virginia.



purchasing power of the dollar abroad declined by a vast amount.

Overvaluation of the dollar for a period of many years had led to America's dependence upon foreign suppliers for a variety of items: automobiles, television sets, shoes, clothing, cameras, steel, lumber, copper, and hundreds of other products, including oil. As the international value of the dollar fell, prices for almost all imported products rose—some immediately and others more slowly.

While price increases worsened the inflationary situation, the economy received another severe blow when oil producing nations—perhaps emboldened by the unwillingness of America to pursue the Vietnam War—boosted the price of oil drastically. In an economy where oil is used not only as the chief fuel for transportation, but also for the production of electricity, chemicals, fertilizers, plastics, textiles, and countless other items, the effect was catastrophic.

In addition to its immediate effects, there were long-term psychological effects as well. Millions of automobile-oriented Americans found themselves faced with the prospect of driving less while paying more or driving a smaller car or both. The fact that the blow was inflicted by a group of smaller countries to whom the United States would not have hesitated to dictate policy in its more boisterous and robust days, probably also contributed to the feelings of frustration and impotence. Although oil prices took a big bite out of our purchasing power, the psychological impact may have done even more to drive consumers from the marketplace.

Concurrent with the international fall of the dollar was the series of scandals which rocked the federal government. The Watergate burglary and its resulting myriad investigations might have been a delight to the news media, but they had a depressing effect upon many businessmen, government officials, and consumers. The revelations cast further gloom on an already dim economic outlook.

In addition, other factors have disrupted the economy in recent years. There have been shortages of important raw materials and products, scandals in the health care field, the Kepone tragedy, and problems for businessmen and public officials struggling to cope with new laws designed to guard against discrimination and protect the environment.

Although psychological scars still linger, the direct impact of this series of overlapping economic shocks abated to a considerable degree during 1976. The result was a rather strange year economically, but one which was an improvement over most other recent years.

The major economic variables affecting most people are prices, employment,

and production. Of the three, the greatest improvement during 1976 was in prices. The rate of inflation, which had reached a peak of over 12 percent by the end of 1974, continued to decline, ending the year 1976 at less than 5 percent. The increase in output was less satisfactory, although from a long-term point of view, the rate of growth was quite respectable. The gross national product rose at an average annual rate over 6 percent, a figure that compares favorably with our long-term rate of growth. Growth in output contributed to a substantial gain in personal income, which ended the year at an all-time high. During much of the year, however, consumers and investors alike showed little enthusiasm for spending. Even though corporate profits rose sharply, business firms in general seemed more cautious than usual about expansion.

Employment increased at a rapid rate, ending the year at the highest level in the nation's history. Unfortunately, as a higher percentage of women and teenagers entered the job market, the growth of the labor force outran the growth in employment. The result was that unemployment ended the year at the unacceptably high rate of about 8 percent. In summary, the economy improved significantly during 1976, but as 1977 began, inflation was still too rapid, unemployment too high, and economic growth too slow.

The election of a new president no doubt reflects in part the public's desire for change. Since the new administration has promised to take steps to bring about improvements in the economy, changes may be expected. Yet, they will not likely match the rate desired or expected by the public.

The Ford administration tried very hard to improve the economy, but the problems were large and complex, and the solutions, slow and difficult. The new administration cannot be expected to produce a quick cure for ills which have plagued us for years. It appears, however, that the Carter administration may have a different order of priorities from other recent administrations. President Carter is apparently more concerned with the level of unemployment than with the rate of inflation. While the change in priorities may bring about improvement in one area, losses may occur in the other.

Assuming that President Carter acts in a reasonably predictable manner, that he receives the cooperation of Congress, and that no further economic shocks (such as war or plague) occur, the economy should be in for a good year—but not a spectacular one.

Employment: The level of employment should continue to grow in 1977, just as it did in 1976. At the same time,

the rate of unemployment should decline slightly, to an average of perhaps 7 to 7.5 percent for the year.

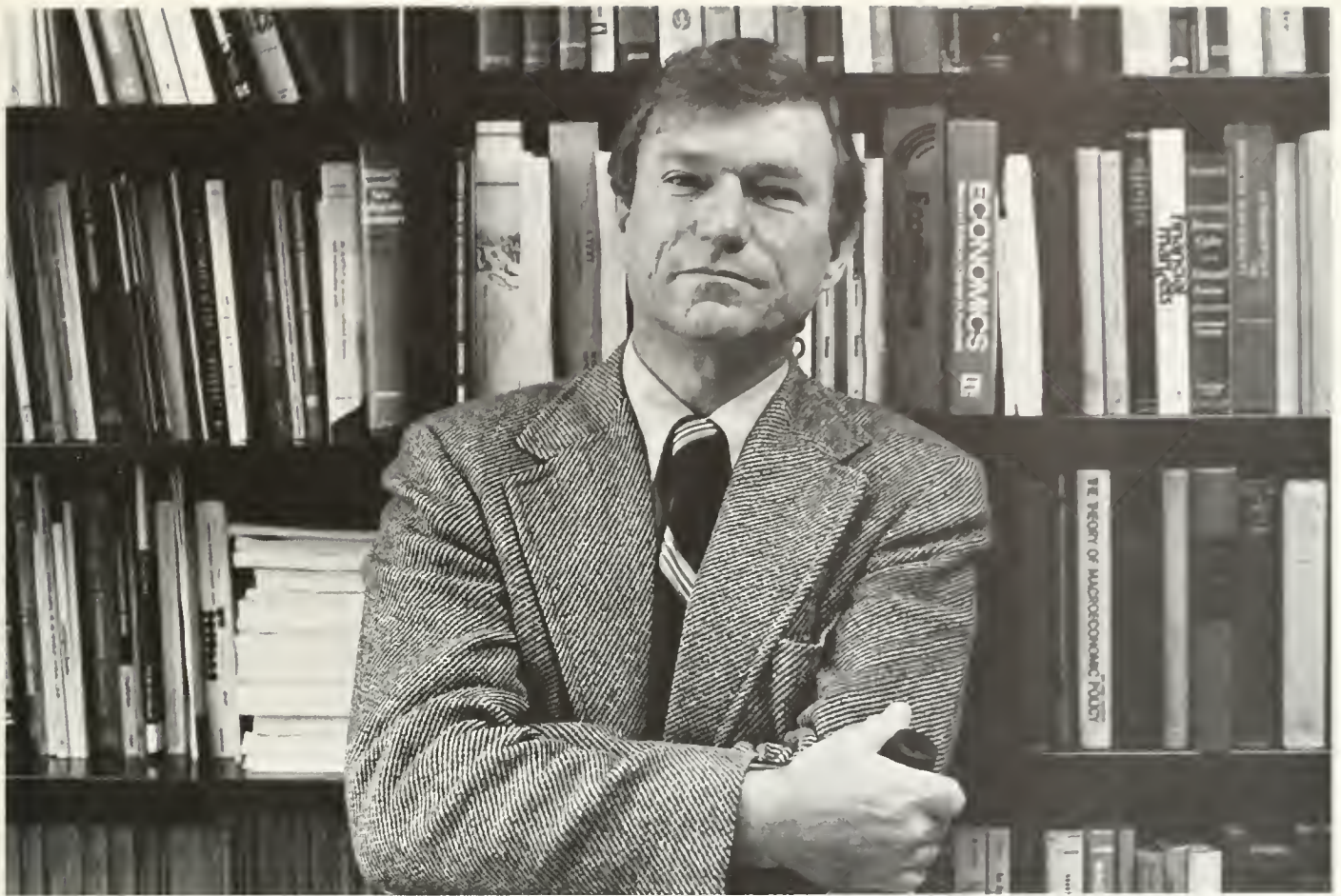
During 1976, the civilian labor force rose from about 93 million to 96 million, with total employment increasing by roughly the same amount, from about 85 million to 88 million. The rate of unemployment fell from 8.5 percent to less than 8 percent, then rose slightly, ending the year at approximately 8 percent. Even if no further policy measures are taken, the unemployment rate will likely decline this year since the employment level has been increasing steadily and since growth of the labor force is likely to slow down in the near future.

Government job programs and policies aimed at increasing the overall level of economic activity probably will reduce the unemployment rate. Although measures to stimulate the economy may be beneficial, they will probably fail to reduce the unemployment rate significantly because many of the unemployed are without jobs for reasons other than slack in the economy. A large proportion of those seeking work are teenagers and former housewives who lack experience, education, and skills. Many of these first-time job applicants are worth less to employers than the federal minimum wage they would have to be paid. Stimulating the economy will do very little to create better opportunities for them.

Others are unemployed because they have mental or physical handicaps, or because they are victims of racial, sexual, or age discrimination. General economic stimulation will do little to improve their job prospects either. A direct employment program would, of course, provide jobs for many of the hard-core unemployed, but such a program will take time to implement. Its effects probably would not be felt until the second half of the year. The rate of unemployment is, therefore, likely to average 7 percent or more for the year.

Prices: The rate of inflation has been declining steadily since it peaked at more than 12 percent in late 1974. By the end of 1976, it was down to less than 5 percent. The factors which accelerated inflation in 1973 and 1974—dollar devaluation, economic stimulation during the 1972 election year, price freezes and subsequent shortages—now have lost most of their influence.

The major upward pressure on prices is higher costs. Cost-push pressures are due primarily to higher wages and salaries, shortages of raw materials, higher prices for raw materials, and higher taxes. As long as the money supply rises rapidly enough, these factors are sufficient to result in a significant amount of inflation, although not the double digit inflation of two



Dr. Haymes: "Assuming that President Carter acts in a reasonably predictable manner, that he receives the cooperation of Congress, and that no further economic shocks occur, the economy should be in for a good year—but not a spectacular one."

years ago. In all likelihood, the lessening pressure on the consumer price index—created by lower agricultural prices and increased productivity—will continue to push the CPI down from its 1976 average of about 5.8 percent. Once the new administration's efforts to stimulate the economy begin to take effect, an increase in the inflation rate may be expected.

Union contracts covering almost 5 million workers are scheduled to be renegotiated this year. Some unions are talking about wage increases of 20 to 25 percent. Since President Carter owes his election largely to the unions' political assistance, it appears unlikely that he will take a hard line in opposing inflationary wage increases in 1977. It is possible, however, that union leaders will be circumspect in their demands in order to avoid problems and embarrassment for the president they helped elect. They might prefer to forego immediate economic gains in the interest of long-term political gains. During the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, organized labor was so cooperative that labor's gains fell short of those acquired during previous, less friendly administrations. Even if unions exercise restraint, however, wages and salaries may be expected to increase substantially among both union and nonunion workers,

causing prices to rise.

Prices of some goods will be forced up as capacity utilization—already at a relatively high level—reaches its maximum and shortages of key materials develop. Increases in taxes at the state and local level also will tend to push prices higher unless federal tax cuts offset them. For 1977 as a whole, inflation may average no more than the year before. But by the end of the year, it probably will be worsening instead of improving.

Production: The gross national product rose throughout 1976, although at a diminishing rate. The increase is expected to continue this year and may even improve somewhat, although growth comparable to the 9.2 percent of the first quarter of 1976 is unlikely.

With the stimulation of a tax cut and additional government spending, there should be more money in circulation this year. Both business and consumer optimism also seem to be improving. Christmas 1976 sales were good, and the outlook in such key areas as automobile sales and residential construction appears to be promising. Personal income is at an all-time high and is still rising. After an earlier slump, industrial production is up. The number of housing

starts and building permits issued has also increased sharply.

Business, in general, has a substantial amount of savings on hand with which to finance expansion; even so, plans for new investment spending are still sketchy. A substantial improvement in a few key sectors of the economy could bring new investment commitments quickly. A new wave of consumer optimism might be all that is necessary for a general upturn in the economy.

Besides the probable increase in inflation, there are a few weak spots in the economic picture. Interest rates are still high enough to discourage many borrowers. And since inflation is an important factor, interest rates may go even higher by the end of the year. Nonresidential construction continues to lag due to business uncertainty and the financial squeeze felt by many state and local governments. The record balance-of-payments deficit shows no signs of improving and could result in higher prices for imported products and increased international tensions.

Nevertheless, the problems are not as great as they have been in recent years. At worst, it appears that in the absence of some catastrophe, 1977 will be a very good year. □

Reinterpreting the Bible

By Keith R. Crim

When the Supreme Court ruled that the practice of religion in public schools and colleges was unconstitutional, it also ruled that the academic study of religion was an integral part of any well-rounded education. As a result, departments of religious studies were created at one state-supported university after another, and the discipline was brought into the mainstream as never before in this country. Virginia Commonwealth University has been part of that development.

Here at VCU, the Department of Philosophy and Religious Studies has been involved in the production of a major reference work in the field of biblical studies, the *Supplementary Volume of The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible*, published in October 1976. I served throughout the project as general editor, and four VCU colleagues contributed articles. In addition, a member of the foreign languages department translated several of the articles from German.

The thousand-page supplement has contributions from 271 scholars in fourteen countries. Numerous black-and-white photographs and maps, a signature of color photographs, and color maps specially by Hammond add to the usefulness of the work.

The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible, a four-volume illustrated encyclopedia, had sold well for over a decade. After publication in 1962, it quickly established itself as a standard reference work in biblical studies and became an indispensable aid to ministers, priests, rabbis, teachers of religion, and a host of other serious students of the Bible. But the

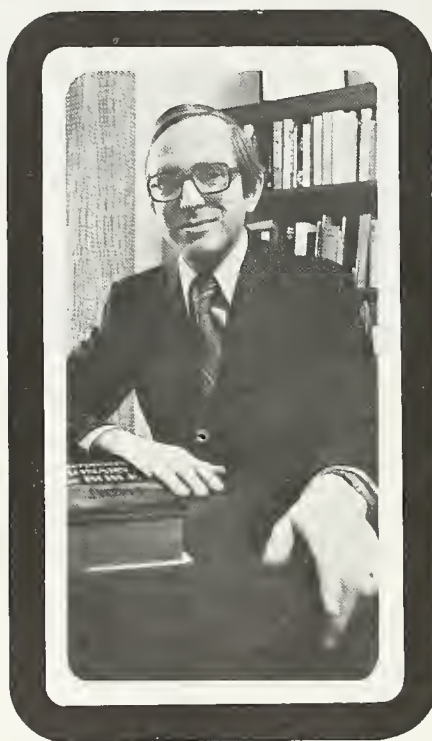
sixties and early seventies saw a variety of advances in scholarship. New archaeological sites were excavated and old sites were restudied. More and more scholars began to study the Bible in the

its own weight and partly under the criticisms of scholars who had taken long, hard looks at the writings representative of the movement.

It became clear to the publisher that the IDB needed to be brought up to date. The question was how. The vast majority of articles in the four volumes could stand as they were; there was never any thought of discarding them. Resetting the type in order to include the few corrections would be prohibitively expensive. A supplementary volume that could stand alongside the first four seemed the best answer. That would allow the editors enough flexibility to do the job, and provide those who owned the set with an inexpensive updating.

Once that decision was made, Abingdon Press looked for a general editor with three qualifications: experience in biblical studies, an understanding of the technical and commercial side of publishing, and an enjoyment of editing. They were not looking for a big name, because the IDB could carry its own weight. In the summer of 1973, I had been teaching less than a year at VCU and had not settled into a research project; I was delighted to find one that would bring me into contact with leading scholars around the world and acquaint me with the current state of their research. I also knew from past experience that I work best as an enabler, as one who backs up others and helps them do their best work. It did not require much reflection to say yes to the job, and the chairman of my department and the dean gave me the go-ahead.

In addition to the professional staff at Abingdon Press, there were two others working with me. Dr. Victor Furnish of the Perkins School of Theology at Southern Methodist University was editor for New Testament articles, and Dr. Lloyd Bailey of the Duke University Divinity School was editor for Old Testament. Articles that fell in neither category I handled directly. The three of us flew to Nashville, Tennessee, every few months to assess progress and make plans for the next stage. We learned to enjoy late-evening sessions after our flights, when we would try to line up ideas to present the next day to the full



Dr. Crim, general editor of the supplement to the *Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible*.

light of modern linguistics, anthropology, and literary criticism. Old questions were asked with more urgency: What about blacks in the early Church? What really was the role of women? Where does the Bible get its authority? What impact do discoveries in natural sciences have on the interpretation of the Bible?

In addition, the scholarly community underwent changes. In the post-Vatican II atmosphere Catholics were participating in the same projects as Protestants and Jews. Jewish scholars were telling Christians that many interpretations of ancient rabbinic thought were inadequate and that some were prejudiced. A whole movement known as Biblical Theology collapsed, partly under

Besides editing the supplement to the Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible, the Reverend Keith R. Crim, Th.D., professor of philosophy and religious studies, was one of seven translators of the recently published Good News Bible: Today's English Version. In 1973 he came to VCU, after living ten years in Korea, where he served on the faculty and as president of Taejon Presbyterian College. Dr. Crim earned a baccalaureate degree from Bridgewater College and bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees from Union Theological Seminary in Richmond.



editorial board. My role was often that of interpreting the scholarly side to the professional staff and the restrictions of space and format to the scholars.

How do you assign the writing of a million words? How do you identify the articles that need to be written and find the best qualified author for each particular subject? Some articles were obvious. New archaeological finds at major sites had to be reported on, and usually the major excavator was willing to contribute. Usually asking someone to write for the supplement was enough. The reputation of the work paved the way for us. In areas where there were new emphases, scholars who had advanced new viewpoints in scholarly or popular journals were the obvious ones to turn to.

We would suggest that an author write five thousand words for one article or twelve hundred (enough to fill one printed page) for another. A long article might run seven to ten thousand words, but we were not often that generous with space. Since writers were paid by the word, there might have been a human tendency to exceed the assigned limit, but the editors had well-sharpened pencils and did not mind eliminating excess verbiage.

Along with the assignments went deadlines, written into the contracts, as we scheduled articles to come in be-

tween September 1974 and November 1975. Most articles came in on time, some early, and a few late. One was so late it almost missed being published, but by Christmas 1975 they were all edited. The editor directly responsible for each article would do his work and send it to me. Some articles went back and forth until everyone was finally satisfied. I not only read every article, but some of them I worked through time after time until everything seemed right. When I released an article, it went to Nashville for copyediting and setting in galleys. Each article was printed on its own set of galleys, which then went back to the author and through the chain of editors again. A few authors were unhappy about what we had done to their prose. But that was all right. We were often unhappy about what they had done to it.

A particular problem was presented by the articles submitted in German, French, Italian, and Hebrew. I tried to choose competent translators who would produce clear prose, free of jargon and pleasant to read. And we had to go through the same editorial process on the translations. Some articles were written in English by persons not native to that language. How would an American naturally say this? My duty—and challenge—was to answer that question

and rewrite accordingly.

While it is hard at first to see the pattern of the articles in the supplement, they all relate to the word *interpreter*. Full and adequate interpretation of the Bible or any other ancient document involves three major steps: First, you have to establish what the document is. Before the invention of printing, the copying of manuscripts by hand produced errors; so we have to weigh the evidence to find the most accurate form of the text. Second, you have to find out what it really meant back in its original setting. What message did it communicate to the people who read it or heard it read? And finally, there is the question of relevance. What, if anything, does the document have to say to people who live today in a thought-world so different from that which existed centuries ago?

In the first area, interest continues to run high in the Dead Sea Scrolls, the most extensive collection of ancient biblical and nonbiblical material in the Hebrew language. Geza Vermes, of Oxford University, brings the reader of the supplement up to date on the scrolls. He also contributed an article on other, more recent finds, called "Manuscripts from the Judean Desert"—material less well known, but perhaps just as important. Fragments found at Murabba'at date to the Bar Kochba revolt of A.D. 135. They are identical with the traditional "Masoretic" text of the Hebrew Bible and demonstrate that the Council of Jamnia, about A.D. 90, was successful in bringing about a complete standardization of the Hebrew text within one generation. It was several centuries before there was anything approaching this degree of standardization for the text of the New Testament.

Ancient translations of the Bible often followed a text or texts quite different from the Masoretic. To explore the value of those translations, the supplement has two articles on the Greek versions. Another article looks at a remarkable running account of the Gospels in the Syriac language, where all four Gospels



were woven into a continuous account by a man named Tatian. And the work of St. Jerome and other Latin translators is explored in the article "Latin Versions."

No one can guess what surprises still lie buried in the Middle East. Too late for inclusion in the supplement, two Italian archaeologists digging at ancient Ebla in Syria have turned up a library of clay tablets dating from the twenty-fifth century B.C. It will be years yet before their full impact is known.

A tomb excavated near Jerusalem in 1970 produced the first skeletal remains of a crucified man. Crucifixion was a common method of execution under the Romans, but strangely enough, no burials had been found that showed just how it was done. In this case, a 4½-inch nail was driven through a thin board, the victim's feet were placed side by side, and the nail was driven through both heel bones and into the cross. This meant that the body hung from the cross in a painful, twisted position. There are indications that this victim was a Jewish patriot condemned by the Romans.

Since 1968, extensive excavations have been carried out around the area where Herod's temple stood, resulting in extensive revision of our ideas of what it looked like. Remnants of an arch in the western wall were long thought to be part of a viaduct across the valley to the west. Now they are known to be part of a staircase that led from the valley up into the temple area. Of the many architectural fragments found near the temple site, not one has any representation of an animal or human figure, only floral and geometrical designs.

Of course the temple calls to mind the sacrifices offered there. The supplement contains a number of articles on ancient sacrifices and their meaning, written by Dr. Jacob Milgrom of the University of California at Berkeley. He is another link between Richmond and the supplement, as he formerly served as the rabbi of a Richmond congregation. Not many readers of the Bible know what a "heave offering" or a "wave offering" really was. Milgrom explains the terms and suggests better translations.

Since the Bible is studied by adherents of modern religious groups, who turn to it for light on contemporary problems, the supplement goes into areas of the relevance of the Bible. The logical place to start is with different ways of interpreting the Bible. The article "Interpretation, History of" tells how different religious traditions have interpreted it during the past two thousand years. James Barr, a creative British scholar, explores the question of how the Bible gets its authority and the puzzle of whatever happened to the movement called Biblical Theology.

The average reader, however, will be more likely to turn to some of the articles dealing with human sexuality or the role

of women or racial attitudes. An anthropologist who is also a biblical scholar, Dr. Charles Taber, has written on "Sex, Sexual Behavior," discussing Israelite attitudes toward sex, and such specific areas as incest, prostitution, bestiality, and homosexuality. In addition, there are separate articles on the last two topics.

Most people think of biblical studies as a male-dominated field, but even the 1962 volumes contained a number of articles by women. There are more women writers represented in the supplement, and they were by no means restricted to writing articles on women.



The growing concern over the role of women in religion is reflected in three articles. "Woman in the Ancient Near East" gives a general survey and is illustrated by some photographs of statuary groups: one from the Fifth Dynasty of Egypt shows a really macho Ptahiruka, with his wife represented kneeling and barely reaching to his knee! Another shows a couple of Nippur seated side by side in a loving embrace. Two other articles explore the role of women in the Bible and contain some surprises. You may want to find out for yourself what the ancient counterculture had to say, and what we can learn from the Song of Solomon.

The Song of Solomon also is involved in the role of blacks in the ancient world.

The woman lover says in 1:5 "I am black and beautiful." Origen, an early Christian scholar, held that she represented the Church coming from among the Gentiles. She might be vilified because of her birth, but she has a beauty deriving from the image of God. The black Ethiopian eunuch in Acts 8:26-40 represented people from distant lands who became a part of the Church. These themes and others helped to establish and maintain the multiracial character of the Church in the Mediterranean world.

Coming out of a prescientific world, the Bible has often been seen as locked in dispute with the modern scientific world view. The original volumes did not touch on this question; so we turned to William Pollard, an Episcopal priest who is also an atomic physicist on the staff at Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies. Believing that even in the scientific world mystery may be an essential quality of reality by which what can be known is still seen to be amazing and fascinating, he looks at questions of cosmology and creation, biological evolution, miracle, and the place of man in the universe.

There is the old chestnut that talking about politics and religion always produces controversy. In the history of the early church there were many points of friction between Jews and Christians. Was the trial of Jesus conducted according to strict legality? and Who was responsible for it, Jewish leaders or the Romans? An article goes into the question directly, while another, "Sanhedrim," deals with related problems.

But probably no issue is so delicate as the description of the Pharisees in the New Testament and the many references to them by Christians. The word *pharisee* has become a synonym for hypocrite, but actually the ancient Pharisees were closer to Jesus than were any other Jewish group, and Paul was actually a member of the Pharisee circle. The article on Pharisees in the supplement straightens out some of the false assumptions and places that much-maligned group in a perspective that is historically more accurate. A related article, "Messiah, Jewish," shows how the teachings of the Pharisees were a significant factor in preparing the way for the early church.

Now the supplement is a reality. We hear how much people are enjoying it, and we hear about (or discover ourselves) mistakes that slipped through in spite of our vigilance. The writer of Ecclesiastes said, "The end is better than the beginning." In some ways he was right. The best satisfaction a book editor can have is holding the finished volume in his hands and knowing it is starting its career of usefulness. But the beginning was also good, and the excitement and challenge of the early stages help make the end satisfying. □

On improving teaching effectiveness

By Ida D. Shackelford



Teaching methods are being examined and updated by faculty members participating in programs designed to improve teaching at VCU.

Bringing classrooms to life with words and diagrams and charging students with enthusiasm and knowledge are sometimes awesome responsibilities for teachers. They must present a considerable amount of information in a relatively short time and present it in a manner which is both pleasing and beneficial to students.

But a teacher often has doubts as to how to best present the material. Is standing behind the lectern the best approach? Or are there other alternatives to lecturing?

Equipped to answer these and other questions regarding teaching methods and their evaluation are two organizations at Virginia Commonwealth Univer-

sity. On the academic campus there is the Center for Improving Teaching Effectiveness (CITE), and on the Medical College of Virginia campus, the Educational Planning and Development Program (EPDP). VCU instituted the two programs in an effort to encourage faculty to expand their knowledge of curriculum planning, evaluation, and teaching.

CITE began on the academic campus approximately three years ago after the faculty senate voted to bring into being an organization which would increase teaching effectiveness. John F. Noonan, Ph.D., was named director and brought with him a national reputation for work in this field. Since its inception, CITE's staff has expanded to include four full-time professionals and one part-time consultant. Working with Noonan are Mrs. Ronne Jacobs and Drs. John A.

Shtogren, Robert E. Young, and James Potter.

"At a time when citizens, legislators, and administrators want more and better teaching for their money, CITE is providing support to faculty since increased demands and fewer resources are making their jobs tougher," explained Noonan. He sees CITE's function as informing faculty about the latest in educational theory and practices.

"Although we have a strong faculty with many outstanding teachers, the demands of our profession and of our students require that we continue to develop our abilities as college teachers. Keeping up with one's own discipline, however, leaves little time to scout around on one's own for what's new in teaching," added Noonan.

Since its beginning CITE has worked with nearly 200 faculty and approxi-

Ida D. Shackelford, an information officer in the Office of University Relations, is a 1971 graduate of VCU.

mately 100 administrators. The organization, which receives about half of its funds from state sources and the other half from the Lilly Endowment, is offering thirteen seminars and workshops this year. And for the first time faculty can receive formal credit for their participation.

Two types of credit are possible. Faculty can earn continuing education units, now accepted by many professional and licensing organizations. CITE will also document, upon request, participation and efforts to improve instruction—information which can support professional advancement. "Many participants," suggested Noonan, "will not want or require formal credit, but for those who do, we want to provide whatever we can."

The predecessor to EPDP, the Office of Research and Medical Education, started operating in 1959. EPDP was created at MCV after growing numbers of medical faculty voiced support for an organization that would help them improve their teaching methods. Today, EPDP receives its operating funds from several sources, including the federal and state governments.

Within the past year EPDP has offered eleven workshops, ranging in scope from one-hour seminars to three-day sessions, for approximately 200 participants. W. Loren Williams, Ph.D., director of the program, is assisted by Drs. Paul J. Munson, David I. Hopp, and Jon F. Wergin.

Williams described EPDP's service by explaining: "Any organization stands to benefit from examining its traditional way of going about its business and having the opportunity to explore and test alternatives that might be more effective. EPDP, by working with individual faculty, departments, schools, and campus administrators, is MCV's response to this need."

The response from faculty members who have used these organizations to explore alternative methods of instruction have been favorable. For example, Robert C. Davis, Ph.D., assistant professor of physical education, enthused: "I took one class and turned it upside down, changing it from lackadaisical to enthusiastic. Before [incorporating alternative methods of teaching] the class used to rush out the door when the bell rang, but now my students stand around and discuss. They interact better with each other now, and they interact better with me. Many of my students have said this class has given them their first opportunity to sit down and talk about how they feel."

Davis, who teaches such courses as Administration and Supervision of Physical Education, and Physical Education for Elementary School Teachers, first went to CITE in the spring of 1974 to participate in a series of workshops on

teaching and evaluation. During the workshop sessions, traditional approaches to testing were analyzed, and new testing techniques were introduced. In addition, practice sessions and handouts helped the faculty participants recognize seven different student learning styles and the dynamics of group-thinking. Contracting—by which a student and a faculty member agree on the amount and kind of work to be covered within a certain period of time—was one of the concepts presented.

Most important to Davis was the opportunity the workshop sessions gave him to interact with faculty members from other departments. "We learned to share experiences and were surprised to discover that we have the same kinds of problems, students, and concerns."

As a result of his experience at CITE, Davis now uses student evaluation committees. Committee members meet throughout the semester to analyze the appropriateness of the work load, Davis's presentation, and the strengths and weaknesses of his course. Davis admits that the experience is scary, but he feels it is an excellent learning tool for him as a teacher.

Ann M. Woodlief, Ph.D., assistant professor of English, is similarly enthusiastic about CITE. Last summer, when faced with the task of preparing a new course on modern women writers, she realized she needed help. "I knew I didn't want to have a traditional lecture format, but with over forty students enrolled, what else could I do?" Thus in order to learn alternative methods of instruction appropriate for a class of that size, Woodlief went to CITE.

She and other faculty on the academic campus spent last summer working with CITE staff members on course design. Their first assignment was to examine the criteria for grading students. "Most of us admitted that, in large part, we grade on how well papers are written," Woodlief remarked. This conclusion forced her and many other faculty to realize that although they expected well-written papers, they rarely gave the students guidelines as to what they expected. Consequently, Woodlief now details to her students requirements of her course.

The course-design project spanned two months, with faculty meeting once a week to discuss criteria for performance, student achievement, and alternative approaches for presenting material. In designing her course, Woodlief was encouraged to share the material she wanted the students to learn via open-ended questions. Woodlief's experience at CITE helped her to realize that because the nature of her course required extensive reading, students most likely would not be able to read the works more than once; she therefore gave them the specifics they needed to

criticize the books intelligently during their first reading.

Woodlief also used a student questionnaire to see if the objectives she set for the course were reasonable. She received similar results as had Davis: "The students were amazed at having the opportunity to say that something should be changed and then seeing that it was changed. Many said they had never had that experience before."

Robert A. Armour, Ph.D., associate professor of English, went to CITE to find new ways to organize course material because he feared that his interest had shifted and that it was not reflected in his teaching. "I was afraid that I was going stale because I had been teaching too long," he confessed.

Armour views his experience with CITE as beneficial. "The staff made me ask the questions that I needed to ask. Ultimately, I needed to ask whether my tests reflect the nature of the course. At CITE I received help in that very important first step of discovering what questions should be asked and then asking them." Discussion of these questions led to his challenging the objectives of his course and then implementing approaches designed to meet the objectives best.

As a result of CITE and EPDP, faculty are successfully employing in their classes a technique, called "guided design." William Horn, Ed.D., assistant professor of education, uses this approach in his course *Teaching the Mentally Retarded*. During his class he divides the students into small groups and gives them data pertaining to particular teaching situations involving mentally retarded pupils. After the group reads and discusses the information, he presents his ideas or makes suggestions for handling a given situation.

Horn labels the guided design approach "beneficial in providing a means of getting information across to students other than through the traditional lecture method." He feels guided design involves students in the learning process to a much greater degree.

Student reactions to the approach are generally favorable. One student said guided design was the best approach used so far. "With this approach we are getting information which is useful and can be applied in a teaching situation." Another student described the approach as "new and different. I find it a pleasant change of pace."

Otto D. Payton, Ph.D., professor of physical therapy, realized he needed an effective means of safely testing students' powers of decision-making. In his quest to give students an opportunity to develop their skills as future diagnosticians, he went to EPDP on the MCV campus. At a workshop he learned about "simulation," a nontraditional approach to testing and teaching



Dr. Payton explains diagnostic flowchart to students devising "simulations."

problem-solving skills. Students either tackle or design simulations which allow them to analyze the steps involved in solving a diagnostic problem. For each response chosen, the student receives an indication of the next step to be considered.

Payton explained the need for simulations: "It is better for a student to be confronted with a screaming patient on paper than with a real patient." The simulation gives the student the experience of making a diagnosis without having to face a nearly hysterical patient.

Payton is enthusiastic about the use of simulations: "They have a lot of promise for teaching effective problem-solving in a safe environment." Having students design and follow simulations "opens up the problem-solving process to closer scrutiny," he observed.

Melvin J. Weissburg, D.M.D., assistant professor of endodontics, wanted to get more out of his teaching than "feeding students information and having them spit it back." He went to EPDP to gain insight on starting a self-paced instructional approach. From his experience with EPDP, he and his departmental colleagues have put together instructional packets that let students learn at their own speed. Each package includes appropriate texts, references, reading material, slides, models, and other sources of information.

Weissburg is pleased with the results of his redesigned course. "It puts the responsibility on the student to learn the material," he explained. He feels it is a more effective method of teaching.

"I enjoy teaching this way. The self-instructional packets decrease the ambiguity in the material presented because the student has everything he



Role-playing situations are videotaped so that pharmacy students can develop the counseling skills they will need in practice. When played back, the tapes are critiqued.

needs right there so he can study at his own pace." Weissburg pointed out that this method also frees faculty time, giving teachers greater opportunity for individual consultation with students.

Another important aspect of education at MCV involves imparting the counseling skills that will be required of health care professionals. But how can this be done effectively without risking a patient's health through a student's inappropriate words or gestures?

James M. McKenney, Pharm.D., assistant professor of pharmacy, thinks he has found an answer from his experience at EPDP. He now uses videotaping equipment to record his pharmacy students as they act in the role of counselor. In a class last year he taped the students three times, focusing on different elements of the counseling process each time. Students critiqued the tapes for inappropriate body language, looking for such factors as eye contact, a relaxed or rigid posture, or unusual body movements that might alarm a patient.

In the role-playing situations, each student assumed the part of a pharmacist while another person pretended to be a mother needing penicillin for her son. This required the student acting as the pharmacist give the "mother" appropriate guidelines and reassurance in the use of the "medicine."

During a second taping session, the "mother" reported that the medicine had been taken incorrectly. The "pharmacist" thus had to ask questions designed to elicit responses in order to advise the woman. In the third session, a very anxious, highly irritated "mother" confronted the "pharmacist" with the news that the child had developed an

adverse reaction to the drug. In this last session the students experienced dealing with impassioned emotions and feelings, just as they would surely face in actual practice. "They learn they can't deal with all kinds of situations by simply making factual statements; they have to be able to handle expressions of feelings," McKenney explained. Students also had their voices taped, which gave them an indication as to how reassuring and comforting they sounded in a counseling situation.

McKenney is satisfied with the implementation of the taping sessions in his class. "How do pharmacists learn good patient counseling?" he asked rhetorically. "How do they know if they are displaying empathy or if they come across as cold and aloof?" The videotapes leave no doubt as to the skills and abilities of the pharmacists-to-be.

Providing faculty with alternative methods of instruction is just one aspect of both CITE and EPDP. The staffs of both organizations are concerned with evaluation, faculty development, instructional planning, and administrative support through cooperative efforts with department heads.

Both organizations generate enthusiasm, vitality, and zest for the rigors of teaching. Each of the faculty members interviewed spoke of their sessions as a positive growth experience. As Weissburg reflected, "The staffs of the two organizations have the ability to observe, reflect, and suggest actions which give us the ability to observe and reflect. They act as true counselors. They don't advise. Instead, they stimulate us to see what is needed to resolve our problems." □

The Incas answer

In the Peruvian spurs of the Andes, not far from the sea, lie the ruins of ancient cities built by a people all but erased from time. We know little of their culture and less of where they came from or why they settled the inhospitable desert and folded terrain of the Andean highlands. As far as we know, they left behind no written language, only brightly painted ceramics and objects of hammered gold and silver.

Despite the arid climate, they farmed. They terraced rocky hillsides and planted crops of cotton, corn, and lima beans. They were also engineers. They irrigated the bleached deserts and cut highways into slopes that ended at the sea. They even carved gigantic figures—some of them hundreds of feet long—into the barren landscape. (Archaeologists have long assumed that these abstractions served some religious purpose. But at least one writer, Erich Von Däniken, in *Chariot of the Gods?* has speculated that these mysterious patterns, which are visible only from the air, might have been landing fields for prehistoric space travelers.)

Until recently, the roots of these vanquished people were lost in antiquity. Now teams of scientists are combing the mute remains of villages hidden in the often inaccessible reaches of the Andes Mountains. One of those involved in unraveling the mystery of these pre-Columbian cultures is Marvin J. Allison, Ph.D., professor of clinical pathology at the Medical College of Virginia.

For the past seven summers Dr. Allison has led teams of American and Peruvian scientists—archaeologists, anthropologists, pathologists, radiologists, immunologists, and chemists—searching for clues of the origins of these early Andean civilizations. Financed largely by the National Geographic Society, Allison travels about Peru in a Volkswagen Beetle, its tires deflated so as to maneuver the rocky desert, in search of ancient villages. The first thing he looks for at the sites of adobe ruins is the local cemetery. What remains of these antediluvian cultures is usually found there—that is, unless grave robbers have already looted the burial ground.



Indian pottery: (Top) An ancient ceramic figure found in northern Peru was modeled with human features. (Bottom) A ceramic container from the Nazca culture—100 B.C. to A.D. 800—was painted with a stylized face.

To scan the higher elevations, Allison sometimes hires a plane and orders its pilot to skim the mountain rims in search of lost cities. When he spots an all-but-erased outline of a prehistoric settlement, he pinpoints its location on a map. Later, the Peruvian government sends in archaeologists who bring back the artifacts Allison and his scientific team need to conduct their research.

It is these previously undisturbed cemeteries that have yielded most of what is known—and is being learned—about a civilization that flourished in the Andes from about 600 B.C. until the Spanish conquest. Besides items needed to see the deceased through the afterlife—looms, clothing, ceramics, and foodstuffs—these burial mounds often hold the perfectly preserved remains of those who died as long as 5,000 years ago.

Although the region's hot, dry climate favored preservation, it is obvious that the ancients were knowledgeable of the process of mummification. They wrapped their dead in layers of fabric, corded them tightly, and placed them in underground chambers. As the sun beat upon the thin mud roofs, the bodies dried out and were preserved in a desiccated, yet stable, state. During certain seasons of the year, the mummies were removed from the burial pits to participate in ceremonial occasions with the living. Death, theorizes Allison, was viewed "simply as a change of state. It didn't alter the position of the individual in the community."

By analyzing these sun-dried bodies, Allison and other MCV scientists have begun to piece together a medical history that is more than 5,000 years old. Working in a laboratory in the Regional Museum of Ica, Peru, the researchers X-ray each mummy bundle before unwinding the yards upon yards of coarse fabric. If the mummified remains are intact, the covering is unwrapped and an autopsy is performed.

Already, the MCV team has verified—or shattered—some longstanding theories as to the origins of certain diseases. For one thing, it was suspected that tuberculosis had been introduced to the New World by the Europeans.

Now, Allison reports that tuberculosis was prevalent in the Americas long before any known contact with white explorers, including the Vikings. He also has found evidence that syphilis—believed to have been introduced to Europe by those who sailed with Columbus—was present in the Americas in the second and third centuries A.D.

Dr. Allison discovered the first documented case of tuberculosis in the New World in the mummified remains of an eight-year-old boy who was buried in the Palpa Valley of southern Peru approximately A.D. 700. With the help of archaeologists, Allison was able to arrive at the date of death from ceramics buried with the youth; the designs belonged to those of the seventh phase of the Nazca culture. Carbon-14 dating verified that the child died about twelve

ing the tissues, much as they would those from last night's traffic fatality.

Despite the child's having been dead for 1,200 years, the autopsy revealed the presence of tubercle bacilli, germs that cause tuberculosis. That finding enabled Allison to conclude that the child had contracted the disease between his first and second birthdays, and that it had spread throughout his system, eventually causing his death.

This discovery, along with others, has led Allison to the conclusion that tuberculosis and pneumonia were a common cause of death among pre-Columbian Indians. In fact, modern medicine has done little to change this. "Respiratory disease, including tuberculosis, is still the major cause of death in Latin America," says Allison. He sees the lack of preventive medicine and inadequate

every infectious disease." And although there is plenty of archaeological evidence of bone deterioration possibly attributable to syphilis, Allison is looking for the syphilis-causing spirochete in the soft-tissue remains of pre-Columbian Indians.

A small cemetery, dating from the first and second centuries A.D., might hold the secret. Already, Allison has found "all of the classical symptoms" of syphilis in the remains of a man buried in the cemetery, located in Chile near the Bolivian border. By special arrangement with the Chilean government, Allison plans to study tissues taken from other mummies excavated at the same site. What he hopes to find, of course, are the man's contacts, wife, and children—"because they have to be there." If the spirochete can be located, researchers



Spanish chronicles tell of the brutal treatment the Incas received after the conquest.

hundred years ago.

Although most Peruvians were buried in a fetal-like position, this mummified tubercular child was found sitting on a padded adobe seat, his feet drawn back against his thighs. His hand still held an ornament fashioned from condor feathers, and the feathered turban found resting on his chest is thought to indicate that he held a favored position in the community. The positioning of the legs suggested to researchers that the child was crippled and had been confined to the seat during his lifetime.

The scientific team began their analysis of this curious specimen by X-raying the well-preserved mummy. X-rays showed that the child had had Pott's disease, or tuberculosis of the spine. Next, they removed the organs, shriveled to a fraction of their original size, and reconstituted them in Ruffer's solution. Then pathologists began study-



Incan ruins sometimes yield artifacts important to scientists studying Peruvian culture. Grave robbers had picked over the remains of this way station (c.1400s) before Allison arrived.

public health measures, particularly those governing water supplies, sewage disposal, and food handling, as contributing to the high incidence of infectious disease today among Third World populations.

While tuberculosis was thought to have been a disease of Old World origin, syphilis is believed to have originated in the New World, a theory which Dr. Allison hopes to further substantiate with archaeological data gathered in Chile.

The first known cases of syphilis were treated by a Spanish physician who recorded a description of a strange malady infecting several men who had sailed with Columbus. By the late fifteenth century the venereal disease was rampant, having been spread into Italy by invading armies.

According to Dr. Allison, "Syphilis is the great mimic. It mimics practically

will inject the dormant organisms into rabbits, thereby producing a positive reaction to the serology test given syphilitics today.

Another disease previously suspected of having been introduced from the Old World to the New is malaria. Allison, however, thinks differently. He has noted in the bones of mummies found only along the Peruvian coast evidence of a chronic form of anemia. His assumption is that malaria-transmitting anopheles mosquitoes were present in low, swampy areas but not at higher elevations. He, thus, advances the notion that malaria was endemic to coastal Peru, and that the American strain of the disease developed independently of its counterpart in Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Cancer, today the second leading cause of death in the U.S., apparently was a rarity among the Indians of South America. After examining several



Robed Incan mummy is surrounded with burial items, including a silver drinking cup.



Unwrapped mummy bundle contained the remains of a mother holding a baby.



Mummy bundle dating from the second century A.D. wore a feathered headdress.

hundred mummies, Allison has discovered only two tumors, both benign. Since their average age of death was forty, Allison has concluded that the early Indians simply did not live long enough to develop cancer and other diseases usually associated with older age groups. As for childhood forms of malignancy, Allison says they are so rare as to make finding them in mummies most improbable.

Although his work with pre-Columbian mummies has attracted wide attention, Allison is often asked the value of such studies. His standard reply is, What is the value of any study of history? Then he launches into an explanation of how early cultures in the Andes might yield new facts about the origin of diseases and the migration of the American Indian.

"How diseases arise has never really been determined," says the professor. "For example, why does the tubercle bacillus produce tuberculosis? We know there are similar organisms in nature that don't do anything. Then there is a related series that causes tuberculosis in frogs, snakes, rodents, and cattle. How did all of these variants come about? And at what point did they develop?"

Next, he cites syphilis, explaining that two tropical diseases, yaws and pinta, are also caused by spirochetes. Yet, of the three, syphilis is the only venereal disease. "Okay. Which of these organisms came first? What conditions caused them to develop in the first place? And will another strain come about, say a hundred years from now?" he queries.

The answers, he thinks, might be located in graveyards in the Andes; nowhere else on earth is there such a

wealth of archaeological evidence pertaining to a single racial group. For thousands of years these native Americans lived undisturbed, their civilization flourishing until the sixteenth century and the Spanish conquest.

The conquistadors considered the Incas heathens, works of the devil, and all but eradicated their thousands-year-old culture. But despite their atrocities, the early Spaniards carefully documented the discovery and colonial periods, information which is helpful today to scientists studying miscegenation and the exchange of disease from one part of the world to another.

Early chroniclers noted, for instance, that the working life of Indians entering the pits to mine gold and silver was only six to eighteen months. In fact, by the seventeenth century the production of precious metals had declined simply for lack of workers. In 1629, for example, the Spanish colonials mustered 80,000 Indians to descend into the pits; fifty years later, fewer than 2,000 miners could be found. Mining had killed more Indians than all of the epidemics in the Americas combined.

Although there has been much speculation as to why the miners died so soon after entering the mines, modern researchers have theorized that the symptoms described in the Spanish chronicles were those of pneumoconiosis, of which black lung disease is now a common variety. By examining lung tissues from twenty-two miners of the seventeenth century, Dr. Allison has confirmed that they died of pneumoconiosis and acute silicosis, caused by inhaling mining dust.

He also has observed a 500 percent increase in bone fractures among the natives during the period of Spanish

colonization, thus substantiating documented accounts of brutal treatment the Incas received at the hands of their captors.

Surprisingly, the Indians prior to the colonial period actually suffered fewer fractures than do modern populations. And although he has not found extensive evidence of death from warfare, Allison surmises that wife beating must have been common. He has found several mummies, all of them women, with a double break in the forearm—an indication, he says, that they were struck while raising their arms to protect themselves.

Skull fractures also occurred, possibly inflicted by battle-axes or sling stones. Such wounds, says Allison, would be equivalent to those suffered today by persons thrown through windshields of automobiles. What happens in such instances is that the blow can rupture a blood vessel inside the skull, causing it to hemorrhage. Eventually, if the pressure is not relieved, the hemorrhaging can compress the brain and kill. Even with modern medicine, the recovery rate from such injuries is only about fifty-fifty, says Allison.

Yet, Indians living in the area of Ica, Peru, as early as the fifth century B.C. treated skull traumas surgically. Using razor-like obsidian (volcanic stone) blades, Indian physicians made crosscut incisions into the skull. They then reached in with a pair of tweezers and removed the blood clot pressing against the brain. Miraculously, half of the patients survived.

How were pre-Columbian Indians able to accomplish a surgical technique the Europeans abandoned in the eighteenth century because of the near 100 percent fatality rate? Allison doesn't know for

sure. "It might be that there were fewer organisms in the desert country to produce infection," guesses Allison, noting that less than a third of the surgical patients developed infections. Or it might have been due to the lack of hospitals. "Remember," says Allison, "you have more of a chance of getting an infection in a hospital than if you had an operation in your home."

Dr. Allison and fellow researchers at MCV—Drs. Danny R. Sawyer, Enrique Gerszten, and Ali A. Hossaini—are also trying to determine where the native Americans came from and their pattern of migration. By analyzing Peruvian mummies for such genetic markers as blood type and dentition, the MCV team has charted the movements of early Andean cultures.

"We have shown," explains Dr. Allison, "that all of the ABO-type blood groups were present in the Americas 2,000 years ago. Essentially, at the time

of the Spanish conquest, most of the Incas were of blood group O, meaning that the A, B, and AB types had been eliminated. In Peru, this change in blood groups appears to have originated in southern Peru and Chile. In other words, the invaders came from the south," perhaps in search of more land to support their native valley's growing population.

Scientists generally believe that the first inhabitants of the New World walked across a now-submerged land bridge between Siberia and Alaska more than 20,000 years ago. Presumably then, the American Indian is descended from the same racial stock as the yellow-skinned Asians, an assumption now supported by findings at MCV.

"It is fairly obvious," states Dr. Allison, "that we are dealing with a group of people who are related to the Mongoloid race, or vice versa. Maybe the yellow-skinned Asians came from

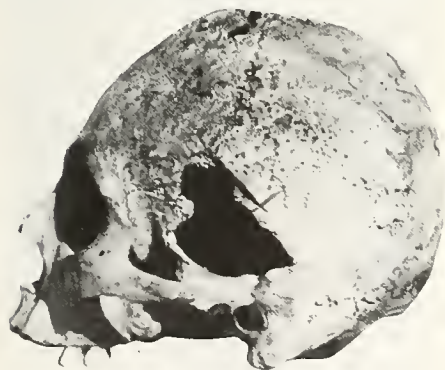
the Americas. Most people don't accept such a theory, but it definitely cannot be discarded.

"Don't forget that the Americas are two big continents with a single racial group, whereas only a small part of Asia is inhabited by a racial group linked to the Americas. Truthfully, the Americas never have been really explored for the remains of very early man. I'm talking now of 100,000 to 200,000 years ago. If early man settled along the coast of the Americas, the areas where he might have lived are no longer open to us for examination. The old seashore is now underwater."

Once Allison and his associates have reconstructed patterns of migration in the Americas, they plan to investigate the origins of man in the New World. If they are successful in solving the mystery that has baffled scientists for years, they will have filled in one of the great blanks in the history of man. □



Newborn child was found surrounded by cotton and mummified in a jar.



Skull surgery was performed by early Indians and often with success. This patient, however, died before the operation was over.



X-ray of an eight-year-old boy mummified 1,200 years ago revealed he had tuberculosis of the spine. This discovery enabled Allison to conclude that the disease was present in the New World before the Europeans arrived.

Nursing's new breed

It is half-past three and time you picked up the children from school. Instead, you are sitting naked to the waist, shivering atop a paper-wrapped examining table without so much as a dog-eared copy of *Reader's Digest* to cover your boredom. You made this doctor's appointment fully a week ago ("The first opening we have is . . .") and arrived promptly at two o'clock, only to surround yourself with feverish matrons, hacking old men, and runny-nosed children crowding the waiting room. Finally, after more than an hour of mindlessly thumbing through assorted magazines, a harried nurse ushered you down an antiseptic corridor, stopping at the scales to check your height and weight before closing you in the bile-colored examining room. Knowingly, you figure that this visit will cost you at least fifteen dollars and the yet-to-be-seen doctor possibly five minutes.

If the above scenario sounds all too familiar, you might find some solace in a new program now underway at the Medical College of Virginia. Through its schools of nursing and medicine, MCV is participating in a federally funded project designed to relieve physician demands and to extend better patient care. The remedy is relatively simple: experienced registered nurses are being trained to record medical histories, to examine

patients, to diagnose minor ailments, and to monitor the health of the chronically ill. This expanded role for nurses, now being certified as nurse practitioners, has the potential of enabling physicians to increase their patient loads by as much as one-fourth, while freeing them to concentrate on the care of the more seriously ill.

These nurse practitioners, among the newest members of the health care team, are now being trained in three separate programs at MCV. The first of these began in the fall of 1974 with the creation of a twelve-month course of work and study for nurses wishing to specialize in the care of families. The following year a similar curriculum was designed for those concerned primarily with caring for women during their reproductive years. And just last fall a program was instituted to prepare nursing specialists in the care of children. All told, the family, obstetric-gynecologic, and pediatric nurse practitioner programs enroll thirty-two students—a figure held purposefully low because of limited clinical facilities at MCV.

To be admitted to these certificate programs, applicants must be registered nurses, trained at either the diploma, associate, baccalaureate, or master's levels. In addition, they must be licensed to practice in Virginia and have had at

least one year's nursing experience.

"The young women coming into this program appear to me to be a special group of people," says Jean L. Harris, M.D., professor of family practice and project director for the family nurse practitioner program. "They're generally individuals who have been out in practice and have seen the need for expanding their existing skills. Because of this, they are highly motivated and make excellent students."

These select students bring with them backgrounds in nursing to which they add new skills not normally included in nursing curriculums. Taught by medical and nursing school faculty, they learn, among other things, how to perform routine physical examinations, how to diagnose common ailments, and how to manage chronic, long-term disorders. "This prepares them to function in a way which is really quite different from that of a physician," explains Dr. Harris.

"Physicians," she says, "are more disease- and organ-oriented" whereas "Nurse practitioners are more people- and problem-oriented." Thus, by drawing upon their previous training in counseling and health education, nurse practitioners are capable of humanizing the coolly scientific character of all-too-many medical practices. "The practitioner, therefore, becomes a partner



Pediatric nurse practitioner examines a baby's ears during a well-baby check-up.



OGNP listens to the heartbeat of a fetus while the father-to-be looks on.



Family nurse practitioner checks a patient's eyes as part of a routine physical.

with the physician in providing primary health care services," says Dr. Harris.

Yet, in no way are nurse practitioners substitutes for physicians. And although they can relieve physicians of the burden of many routine types of care, nurse practitioners lack the diagnostic preparation imparted during the years of medical school, internship, and residency. They cannot, for example, treat acute emergencies nor can they write prescriptions. They may, however, provide continuing care for patients with a number of chronic disorders: diabetes, hypertension, arthritis, and the like. They can even adjust medications and dosages. Now, a nurse practitioner may decide, for instance, whether a heart patient needs more or less digitalis. Such value judgments—previously the sole domain of physicians—are the first to be made in nursing.

In addition to screening minor ailments from major ones, nurse practitioners can assist physicians and patients alike by utilizing their counseling skills. Whereas a physician may not have time to answer all questions, the nurse practitioner can counsel patients and families, providing the empathy and information needed to assuage and allay fears. In the case of a newly diagnosed diabetic, the nurse practitioner could tell the patient about the nature of the disorder, its long-term complications, the pros and cons of various treatments, the dangers of infections, and the importance of following an appropriate diet. Obviously, it takes time to prepare patients adequately for such disabilities—time that too few physicians have to spare.

While training in history-taking and performing physicals is common to all three of MCV's nurse practitioner programs, each course of study has its own area of emphasis. The family nurse practitioner (FNP) takes care of every member of the family. And because they view the entire family as a unit, FNP's become alert as to how one member's physical, psychological, or emotional health might affect others in the family. This year-long training program combines classroom study, experience in a medical practice, and a preceptorship in a physician's office, clinic, or similar setting.

On the other hand, the obstetric-gynecologic nurse practitioner (OGNP) provides primary care only for women of childbearing age. During the course of their twelve-month training program, OGNPs are taught to assess, monitor, maintain, and promote the health of women between puberty and menopause. Not only do these nurse practitioners learn how to manage normal pregnancies, but they are also trained in cancer detection, genetic counseling, and family planning. They can, for example, perform Pap smears as well as breast

and pelvic examinations. They can also counsel and provide patients with contraceptive methods, including birth control pills, diaphragms, and IUDs.

Judith B. Collins, assistant professor of nursing and codirector of the OGNP program, points out that while a well-cared-for mother-to-be routinely visits her obstetrician fourteen times, women with complicated pregnancies must see their doctors even more frequently. Then, on top of their already heavy patient loads, obstetricians often have to rush out to deliver babies, leaving behind waiting rooms filled with expectant mothers. By having OGNPs caring for normal pregnant patients (estimated at 90 percent of all pregnancies), obstetricians "can spend more time with really complicated cases, such as those with Rh negative problems," explains Ms. Collins, herself a graduate of the OGNP program at MCV.

The new pediatric nurse practitioner (PNP) quite naturally focuses on the care of children. During the thirty-four-week training program, PNPs learn to perform well-baby checkups, recognize the common childhood illnesses, and administer the immunization sequences. But beyond the medical aspects of care, these nurse practitioners are concerned with child development. "Part of the focus is to determine whether normal development is taking place and to assist in establishing good health patterns right from the beginning," explains Margaret R. Spaulding, professor of nursing and project director for the PNP and OGNP programs. This, she says, also requires attention to nutrition as well to the child's socialization.

As might be expected, there has been some resistance within the medical community to this expanded role for nurses. Some physicians view nurse practitioners as an outright threat. Others see the nurse practitioner's function as complementary to their own—an opportunity to improve patient services and to concentrate on the more complicated cases.

But one of the hurdles inherent in the acceptance of nurse practitioners has to do with sexual stereotypes. Despite recent strides in the medical profession, the majority of doctors are still men, and most nurses, women. Accordingly, "We not only have the sex problem—because of the position women occupy in our society—but also the problem of the concept of medicine as it has related to nursing throughout the years," states Dr. Harris, a 1955 graduate of the medical school at MCV. Thus, the nurse making the transition from physician's subordinate to colleague often has to overcome both the traditional concepts of nursing and the role of women in society.

This expanded nursing function is also responsible for something of a split in

the ranks of nursing as well. Some nurses view the opportunity to broaden their professionalism favorably. Others want no part of it. According to Dr. Harris, there are those nurses who feel that these new duties are all wrong, that this is just the physician throwing off his unwanted tasks—they don't want to be involved because that is not nursing.

Despite their detractors, nurse practitioners likely receive their most enthusiastic support from patients. One young woman pregnant with her first child confessed that she preferred to see her nurse practitioner rather than her obstetrician—the reason being that she felt more at ease discussing her condition with another woman than with a male physician.

"One of the things the public is asking of the medical profession," states Ms. Collins, "is to involve the patient in their health care. Patients are extremely knowledgeable nowadays, and are no longer willing to have a doctor pat them on the head and say, 'Honey, everything is going to be okay.' " Instead, explains Ms. Collins, patients are saying " 'This is my body and I want to know what is happening to it.' "

Besides personalizing medical service, the aim of the nurse practitioner programs is to improve primary health care in rural Virginia, an area beset with a shortage of doctors. So far, thirty-six nurse practitioners have completed the MCV program, but rather than locate in rural communities, many of them have remained in the Richmond area. "We have been somewhat alarmed by the fact that such a large percentage of our class each year is snapped up right here in Richmond," says Dr. Harris. "Our goal was to get them out in rural communities, working with local health departments and medical centers across the state."

Admittedly, it is difficult for many nurse practitioners—particularly those who are married and have families—to relocate in rural areas. Nevertheless, the School of Nursing at MCV is stepping up its search for rural students who will return to practice in their home communities.

The three nurse practitioner programs at MCV have been funded by three-year federal grants, the first of which runs out in June. After that, the state will be asked to appropriate funds for their continuance. By that time, the three programs will likely share a basic core of instruction, with separate tracks designed for the respective specialties.

While it is too early to determine whether these new nurse practitioners have had a measurable impact upon health care in Virginia, they seemingly have the potential—provided that their role is perceived as not supplanting that of the physician, but rather complementing his line of patient care. □

VCU and the lively arts

By David Manning White

If that gifted Parisian Jacques Brel were to visit Richmond, I believe that even a cursory perusal would lead him to the conclusion that the arts are alive and well in Virginia's capital city. What might not be clearly evident to him (or any other casual visitor) is the increasingly large contribution of Virginia Commonwealth University to this effluxion of cultural activities.

There is seldom a day throughout the year (certainly not a week) when one of the Richmond area theaters, art galleries, or music halls is not presenting a new show, recital, or concert. During the course of writing a monthly column on the lively arts for *Richmond Magazine* last year, I soon perceived the substantial input of VCU faculty and students to all of these arts.

With the assistance of four cooperative "legpersons" in my Feature and Article Writing class—Dennis Elder, Bill Warren, Kathy Fogg, and Beth Davidson—I examined some of the various artistic activities currently going on at VCU. (So that credit may be duly attributed, the above-named students are the "carpenters" of this piece, and my role is merely "architect.")

Richmond is a city of music lovers *par excellence*, and VCU's Department of Music, with its more than 300 students, is heavily involved in such community organizations as the Richmond Symphony chorus, Richmond Civic Opera Association, and the area dinner theaters. As Professor Wayne Batty of the music department points out, "VCU's music department has contributed enormously to the music community by

its various concerts and by the advisory ability of the faculty." In addition to their teaching schedules, many of the professors are involved in music careers in and around Richmond. For example, Professor Frantisek Smetana, an internationally acclaimed cellist, is a member of the Richmond Symphony Orchestra. The highly peripatetic Professor Batty is also music director for productions at the Swift Creek Mill Playhouse. During the past year his orchestra there has performed the demanding scores of such musicals as *The King and I*, *The Unsinkable Molly Brown*, *Hello, Dolly!*, and *Once Upon a Mattress*. Batty also serves as director of Richmond's Civic Opera Association.

VCU's choral group, under the direction of Professor Batty, gives several concerts throughout the city during the year. Its Christmas concert at Sacred Heart Cathedral was only one of twenty-eight programs that the VCU music department offered to the public free of charge during the first semester of this school year. All forms of music—from the chamber music offered by the prestigious Smetana Trio and the VCU String Quartet to a percussion ensemble under the direction of Professor Donald Bick and the VCU Symphony Orchestra conducted by Professor Jack Jarrett—are available to Richmond's music lovers.

Besides the faculty, several students are involved in area musical events. Steve Boschen, a junior in the music department, for example, has performed in several dinner theater productions, among them *Camelot* and *The King and I*, thereby gaining invaluable professional experience.

What about the visual arts? We interviewed Bruce Koplin, director of the Anderson Gallery as well as assistant professor of art history, for this part of our story. Among other things we learned that whereas most colleges have one gallery on campus, VCU has no fewer than six. Last year VCU's galleries held nearly fifty shows. The critical esteem in which these shows are held can be judged from a story which appeared in the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* in late October. F. D. Cossitt, the paper's art critic, wrote: "This season has seen

more shows of quality by an increasing number of artists who must be taken very seriously. If any institution is responsible for this remarkable flowering of the visual arts it is Virginia Commonwealth University, and that school's current exhibition of works by teachers in the painting and printmaking department is just as extraordinary as you might expect." High praise, indeed, from critic Cossitt.

VCU's Anderson Gallery has the opportunity to contribute to the art scene in Richmond in a way that the city's commercial galleries can't or for the most part don't. As Professor Koplin pointed out, Anderson Gallery presents avant-garde, experimental-type art. Whereas some commercial galleries in Richmond consider this experimental art unsafe for their interests, VCU's art department does not shy away from it.

Each exhibit runs for about four weeks, and extensive preparations are made for each distinct show. When we were interviewing Professor Koplin, he was enthusiastic about a new show in preparation, an exhibit for the blind. Yes, an art exhibit for blind people, in cooperation with the Virginia Association for the Blind. The association was doing all the art exhibit labels in braille and publicizing it widely. The gallery was to be darkened for this exhibit, and Professor Koplin believed that it would be interesting for blind and seeing people alike. Unusual, yes, but the pattern of VCU's programs for the Richmond area public often falls into this category.

Virginians even before the American Revolution manifested a warm regard for theater. Jefferson and Washington often attended comedies and dramas performed by traveling companies who had come to Williamsburg. Today, this love for theater is still strong, and Richmonders are no exception. Here again, VCU is cooperating with the community. As Professor Kenneth Campbell, chairman of the theater department, aptly put it, "There isn't a theater in town where you won't find some representative of VCU."

Campbell, who started out as a history scholar in his native Scotland, is an intense, articulate devotee of his art. He

An authority on popular culture, David Manning White is the author of Pop Cult in America (1970), Mass Culture Revisited (1971), and The Celluloid Weapon: Social Comment in the American Film (1972). He also was advisory editor for Popular Culture in America: 1800-1925, a twenty-seven volume series published in 1974 by the New York Times. Before becoming professor of mass communications at VCU two years ago, Dr. White was chairman of the Division of Journalism at Boston University.





Beheading scene climaxed the fall production of *A Man for All Seasons*.

says with pride, "We supply a tremendous amount of talent, a tremendous number of people—actors, directors, and designers. Take, for example, Stage Center's production of *Born Yesterday*. The director was a VCU faculty member, the designer was a graduate student, and several members of the cast were undergraduates."

Besides providing talent to the city in the form of faculty members and students, VCU's theater (like Anderson Gallery) is also "a place where new material can be experimented with," says Campbell. Two years ago the department produced *Up Your Stars*, a musical written by Ted White, a faculty member. "It was an enormous gamble," Campbell remembers, "and we lost money, but it was worth the experiment. We're hospitable to the idea of new plays. We'd like to do more."

New plays require an inordinate amount of time and effort; even to select them presents tough decisions. Last year, in his search for a new play by an Israeli writer which Dr. Campbell directed at the Jewish Community Center, he had to read forty or fifty manuscripts in the selection process.

The newest performing arts groups at VCU are two dance companies—one of which is a modern dance troupe and the other, an improvisational dance group. Frances Wessells, of the physical education department, joined the faculty just last year and is already credited with having formed the university's first performing dance company.

The major company is composed of some thirty dancers, and includes



VCU Dance Company, formed just this past fall, will present a spring concert April 14–16 in the Gaslight Theatre. Frances Wessells is the company's artistic director.

townspeople and faculty as well as students. As of December, VCU dancers had presented lecture demonstrations to several hundred area school children and were preparing for a program they will share with the Richmond Ballet Contemporary Dance Company. Although many of her dancers are novices, Wessells says she is impressed with the depth of interest VCU students have in dance. This she attributes to the excellence of the art and drama departments, which she says have prepared students to respond creatively.

The growing popularity of dance is also evident from campus appearances this year by two professional companies. The VCU Culture Committee has sponsored performances by the New York-based Contemporary Dance System and the Kathryn Posin Dance Company. Both troupes presented dance concerts as well as free lecture demonstrations and masters classes. While classical dance forms are a rarity at VCU, modern dance is being taught and enjoyed. In addition, a student-run African dance company, Ezibu Muntu, performs black ethnic dances throughout the community and across the state.

Films, too, are part of the VCU arts scene. The Evening College sponsors a series of free, early-evening educational films, while the film society shows classic feature-length films at a nominal charge.

During the course of the year a variety of distinguished speakers are brought to the VCU campus, and for the most part these programs are open to the community at large. The English department, for example, sponsors a Visiting Writers

Series. In the recent past that series has brought such renowned writers and poets as John Barth, Richard Eberhart, John Ciardi, and W. D. Snodgrass. But, according to Professor Walton Beacham, the aim of the program is also to invite writers who are not as well known. This past November the series brought Robert Coover, one of the most innovative of contemporary American fiction writers. This program, like the others, was open at no cost to the greater Richmond community, and those who availed themselves of this opportunity got a chance to meet an author who has been compared to James Joyce by many critics. Last year, the noted feminist writer Betty Friedan discussed women novelists to a packed house for the series.

When VCU has a "big name" speaker, like Eldridge Cleaver or attorney Vincent Bugliosi, chief prosecutor in the Charles Manson trial and author of *Helter Skelter*, these events are held at the Richmond Mosque to accommodate larger audiences. Besides Cleaver and Bugliosi, who appeared during the fall semester, this year will bring such speakers as environmentalist Sam Lovejoy and anthropologist Margaret Mead.

VCU, through its Student Activities Office, is providing lectures, recitals, concerts, and kindred activities that enrich the cultural horizons not only of the students but also of the townspeople who choose to avail themselves of this arts cornucopia. And that's the way it should be. A university should give as much to the community in which it thrives as it can. VCU is meeting that obligation and then some. □

Did you know...

Music of the spheres

VCU administrators have long believed in churches—not only as places to save souls but also as spaces for classrooms and offices. Just recently the university acquired the Grove Avenue Baptist Church, located on the academic campus at the corner of Grove and Harrison Street. The handsome Gothic structure was purchased for approximately \$600,000 from the congregation, which is building a new church in the city's West End.

Once the sale was finalized, workmen began converting the eighty-six-year-old facility into classrooms and studios for the music department. When the work is finished, VCU's 300 music students will have gained access to twenty-three new practice rooms, plus a concert hall of their own. Heretofore, campus musicians have had to perform in rented halls about the city. Now they will perform on campus in the new-old 770-seat auditorium. Already, some fifty musical programs have been scheduled for the former church sanctuary this semester. All told, VCU musical organizations—which include a symphony orchestra, chamber ensembles, a jazz band, a concert band, and choral groups—perform some 300 concerts and recitals each year.

The move to the old church property, to be known as the VCU Music Center, has permitted the department to consolidate most of its activities in one location. Departmental offices have also moved from 917-919 West Franklin Street to the 1015 Grove Avenue address.

Last year a crisis developed when the National Association of Schools of Music threatened to withdraw the department's accreditation because of the inadequacy of its facilities. Presumably, the new location will meet the accrediting organization's space requirements. Earlier, the music department had been scheduled to move into a proposed new facility which it would share with the drama department. But despite repeated pleas to the General Assembly, legislators have yet to appropriate the estimated \$4 million necessary to fund construction of the top-priority building for VCU's academic campus.

The purchase of the Grove Avenue Baptist Church (1889) property brings the total number of former churches in use at VCU to five. Also on the academic campus, there is the old Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church (1905), which houses the theater department and a cafeteria. On the MCV campus, there is the historic Monumental Church (1812), which is now

being restored (see *VCU Magazine*, February 1976); the old First Baptist Church (1841), which contains a post office, restaurant, and the Employee Health Service; and the First African Baptist Church (1876), which serves as a teaching facility for the Department of Hospital and Health Administration and the Department of Medical Technology.

Research in a capsule

In recent months the Medical College of Virginia has received almost a million dollars in research funds for studies involving drinking water contaminants, blood circulation in the brain, cancer, and multiple sclerosis. Capsules of the research projects follow.

□ A \$621,000 grant from the Environmental Protection Agency is being used by MCV pharmacologists and microbiologists to study organic contaminants in drinking water. Under the terms of the grant, they are testing fifteen organic compounds to determine minimum concentrations required to produce alterations in brain chemistry, behavior, reproduction, and the body's natural defenses against disease. The EPA plans to set standards for drinking water based upon information being gathered at MCV and other research centers. The standards, to

be established this year, were mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974

□ Researchers investigating the effects of cold environments, strokes, and liver disease on blood vessels in the brain have received a \$168,000 grant from the John A. Hartford Foundation, of New York City. According to Dr. William I. Rosenblum, principal investigator, the scientific team's findings may have particular significance for people who are exposed to cold for extended periods—through accident, work, or certain surgical procedures. The three-year grant represents the largest commitment the university has received this year from a private foundation.

□ The American Cancer Society has awarded more than \$165,000 to scientists at the MCV Cancer Center. A portion of the grant will be used in a study aimed at determining whether foreign cells introduced into a fetus or infant can cause cancer later in life. Working with a specific type of cancer-causing virus, researchers will attempt to discover why leukemia and cancer of the lymph nodes occur in highly inbred mice when tissues from the spleens of their offspring are introduced into their bodies. The remainder of the grant is being used to study the action of a drug which may be useful in treating certain types of cancer. MCV scientists hope to find out why the drug vincristine makes



Grove Avenue Baptist Church, located across from Howitzer Park, has been purchased by the university and is being converted for use by the music department.

another potent anticancer drug, methotrexate, more effective in destroying cancer cells.

□ The National Multiple Sclerosis Society has awarded MCV researchers nearly \$42,000 for a study which involves a new approach aimed at understanding what goes wrong when multiple sclerosis occurs. In essence, scientists are studying autopsy material from normal human brains and the brains of patients with multiple sclerosis to determine whether the disorder, which affects 500,000 Americans, causes biochemical changes in the axolemma, a component of nerve cells in the brain.

Last year the university received more than \$16 million for various research projects on the MCV and academic campuses.

Boys will be boys

Even though boys and girls score equally well on IQ tests, educators and researchers have long observed that boys do not learn as quickly or as much as girls do in elementary school. Frequently, educators have written off this phenomenon, explaining that boys simply do not mature as fast as girls.

But Dr. Joseph J. Crowley, director of VCU's Psychological Services Center, has posed another possible explanation. He believes that boys may underachieve in elementary school because of sexual stereotyping which prohibits male children from associating with feminine words and concepts.

According to the assistant professor of psychology, there is no noticeable difference in achievement between boys and girls in non-English speaking countries such as Germany. "Because of equity in intelligence, we questioned the theory that boys do not mature as fast as girls. Also, we noted that in European countries where there are as many male teachers as female teachers in elementary school, there is no difference in achievement between boys and girls," said Crowley.

Last spring Crowley and Dr. Sally B. Canestrari, a May recipient of a Ph.D. degree in clinical psychology from VCU, conducted a study with seventy-two first, second, and third graders. Using a paired-associate learning situation, the children were asked to repeat sets of words which had been previously classified by another group of children as words having masculine, feminine, or neuter connotations.

Crowley and Canestrari found that the girls in the test group learned the words quickly without differentiating between the categories, with the older girls learning proportionally more than the youngest girls. The boys, on the other hand, learned the masculine words without a great deal of difficulty. But they had

problems learning the feminine words and scored much lower in that category.

"This suggests that boys in the early years don't learn things that remind them of femininity. This is a real handicap since children seem to associate school with women, probably since most elementary schools are primarily staffed by women," noted Crowley.

"The sex role identification for little boys is much stricter and more narrowly defined than it is for little girls. For instance, girls can get away with being tomboys and still be considered feminine. They can play baseball or they can play with dolls. They can wear slacks or they can wear dresses. Boys, on the other hand, can only be boys. The things they can do are narrowly defined. They can't play with dolls. As they reach school age, they aren't supposed to be affectionate. The most devastating thing that could happen to a school-age boy is to be called a sissy. Therefore, they shun feminine things, and we think, based upon our research, this includes school," explained the professor.

This phenomenon, say the researchers, may partly explain why boys pose more discipline problems in elementary school than do girls, and maybe even why boys outnumber girls ten to one in learning disabilities.

"This may point up the need for more male teachers in elementary school, and perhaps the need for reducing the rigidity of stereotypes for little boys," observed Crowley.

Canestrari, a former school psychologist who conducted the study as part of her doctoral dissertation, is currently in private practice with her husband in Newport News, Virginia.

A bath house entrance

Construction is scheduled to start this spring on a new dormitory to be built overlooking Monroe Park. When it is completed, sometime in 1978, it will house 512 students, most of them juniors and seniors, in a series of flats and two-story townhouses.

Designed by the Richmond architectural firm of Glave, Newman and Anderson, the academic campus dormitory will incorporate the classically inspired facade of a building that once housed the municipal baths. The bath house, erected near the corner of Main and Pine streets just after the turn of the century, will become the entrance to the dormitory. The architect's plans also call for three interior courtyards.

The \$4 million facility will be financed through the sale of state revenue bonds.

Briefly

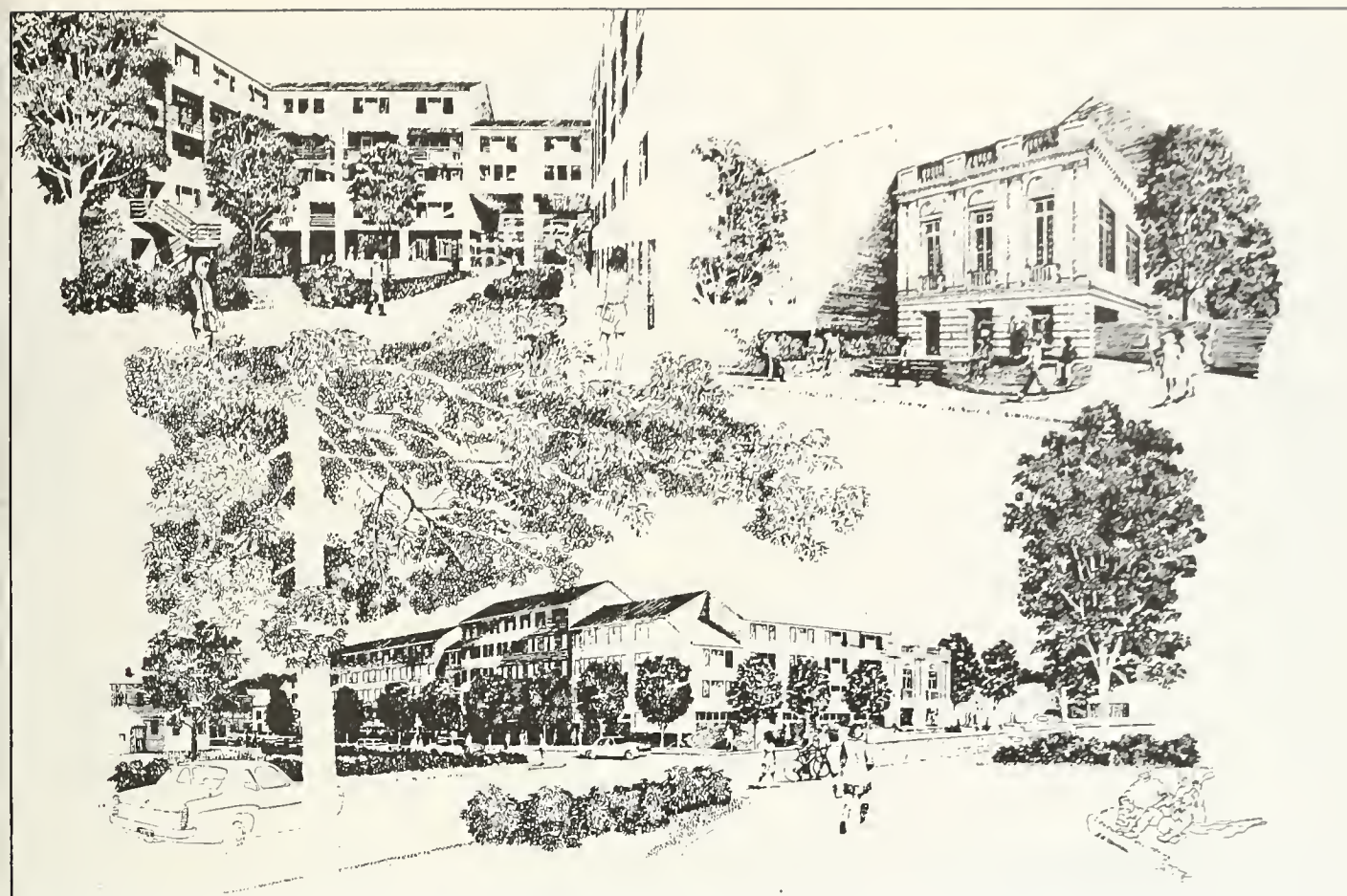
Phi Kappa Phi, a national honor society which recognizes and encourages superior scholarship in colleges and uni-

versities, installed a chapter at VCU on December 3. Guest speakers for the installation ceremony were Dr. Albertine Krohn, national president of Phi Kappa Phi, and Dr. James T. Barrs, vice-president of the society's eastern region. Dr. Lauren A. Woods, associate provost for academic and professional affairs at MCV, is the chapter's first president. Although members will not be tapped into the VCU chapter until spring, some fifty faculty members and administrators already hold membership in other Phi Kappa Phi chapters. After reviewing the university's academic programs, faculty, and student body, the board of directors of Phi Kappa Phi authorized the establishment of the VCU chapter. The society, founded in 1897, has 81,000 members on 164 campuses. Nominees for membership are accepted from applied and professional fields of study as well as from letters, arts, sciences, and humanities.

Gay Alliance of Students (GAS) won a suit against the university in the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit last November. The court ruled that VCU must give the homosexual group the same privileges as any other student organization, even though the university does not agree with its objectives. In 1974 the board of visitors refused to recognize GAS on the grounds that doing so would imply official sanction and increase opportunities for homosexual contacts. The court upheld the group's contention that VCU's denial to register GAS was unconstitutional. The university does not plan to appeal the court's decision.

James E. Kennedy, D.D.S., professor of periodontics, is the new dean of the School of Dentistry. He was appointed to the post January 1, after having served as acting dean since last June, when John A. DiBiaggio, D.D.S., resigned to become vice-president of health sciences at the University of Connecticut. Since joining the MCV faculty in 1972, Dr. Kennedy has served as assistant dean and associate dean for administrative affairs. As an undergraduate he attended Union College, in Schenectady, N.Y., and later dental school at the University of Pennsylvania. He also holds a master's degree from the University of Rochester and a certificate in periodontology from the Eastman Dental Center.

Bachelor of General Studies, a new degree geared specifically for adults who have been out of high school several years, is being offered by VCU and the Capital Consortium. The new degree program is designed to allow adults flexibility in planning an individualized college curriculum. One unique aspect of the program is credit by examination. Adults may receive academic credit for noncollege experience. In addition to study at VCU, credits will also be accepted



A new dormitory will help to relieve VCU's critical housing shortage. The architect's drawings show (clockwise) the municipal bath house, which will be retained as an entrance; the northeast corner of the building as viewed from Monroe Park; and the interior courtyard.

from four other state institutions in the Richmond-Petersburg area: Virginia State College, Richard Bland College, John Tyler Community College, and J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College. To be eligible for the program, prospective participants must have already earned thirty semester hours of credit, either through formal course work or through some nontraditional study such as correspondence courses.

Evening College enrollment at VCU is the largest in the nation, says John A. Mapp, dean of the Evening College and Summer Sessions. In the fall, evening enrollment on the academic campus surpassed that of the University of Cincinnati. More than 16,000 students are currently enrolled in the 900 classes being offered through the Evening College this semester.

Industrial engineering students at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University may now spend one semester at MCV, where they can take courses in personnel management, health care finance, and medical care organization. In addition to their studies in MCV's Department of Hospital and Health Administration, students will work in local hospitals under the guidance of graduates

in industrial engineering. One of the aims of this cooperative program between VPI and VCU is to encourage industrial engineering students to consider employment in the health industry. Five students are expected to participate in the program this year.

Eppa Hunton IV, rector of the university from 1969 to 1970, died November 24, 1976, of injuries sustained in an automobile accident. He was a senior partner in the Richmond law firm of Hunton & Williams, one of the largest in the East, and served on the board of visitors of the Medical College of Virginia a total of thirty-four years. He was named to the board of visitors of VCU when it was created in 1968, after having served on the Wayne Commission, which studied and recommended the merger of MCV and Richmond Professional Institute. Hunton, a past-president of the MCV Foundation, received one of the first two honorary doctorates awarded by VCU last May. He earned his bachelor's and law degrees from the University of Virginia. Memorial gifts may be made to the MCV Foundation, P.O. Box 234, MCV Station, Richmond, Va. 23298.

Polly Daniel Temple, wife of President

T. Edward Temple, died November 20, 1976, of a heart attack. A graduate of Mary Washington College, Mrs. Temple began her teaching career in Hopewell, Va. Later, she taught in Danville, Va., for sixteen years and for eight years at Richmond's Thomas Jefferson High School, from which she retired in 1975. Besides her husband, she is survived by a son, T. Edward Temple, Jr.; a daughter, Mrs. Charles Christian Sharman; and one grandson. Memorial gifts in her memory may be made to Virginia Commonwealth University, 828 West Franklin Street, Richmond, Va. 23220.

By association

The Nursing Alumni Association and the MCV School of Nursing held their tenth annual Nursing Lectureship on November 5, 1976. Dr. Virginia Henderson, research associate emeritus at the Yale University School of Nursing, delivered an address entitled "The Essence of Nursing," in which she discussed the concept of nursing as it exists in different cultures.

The lecture, attended by several hundred alumni and friends, was but one of several activities scheduled for the first annual School of Nursing Alumni Day.

The occasion was also highlighted by the awarding of the outstanding nurse alumni award to Janet Hoylman Locklear, director of nursing at King's Daughter's Hospital in Staunton, Va. Locklear, a 1956 graduate of the school, received the honor for her service to the nursing profession and her community.

On the eve of Nursing Alumni Day, eighty-one charter members were inducted into the newly created School of Nursing Honor Society. Dr. Eloise R. Lewis, dean of the School of Nursing at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, was the guest speaker for the installation ceremony.

On January 1, 1977, newly elected Nursing Alumni Association board members took office. Elected in balloting late last year were Wilsie Paulette Bishop, president; Dorothy S. Crowder, first vice-president; Cathleen F. Ryan, second vice-president; Suzanne Lee, secretary; and Linda E. Pearson, treasurer. Serving three-year terms on the board are new members Sarah A. Griffiths and Carolease B. Wallace. Katherine C. Bobbitt was reelected to the board. Other directors are Beauty D. Crummette, Pamela K. Douglas, and Mary Cibula Evans.

The Department of Music is inviting all

music alumni to return to the academic campus February 25-26, 1977, for the department's first annual alumni weekend. The highlight of the occasion will be a performance of William Walton's *Belshazzar's Feast* on February 26 at 8:15 P.M. in the VCU Music Center, located at 1015 Grove Avenue.

Belshazzar's Feast is a cantata for double chorus, orchestra, and wind ensemble. It is based on the Old Testament story of King Belshazzar's bacchanalian revelry. The vocal portion will be performed by the VCU Choral Group and the University-Community Choral. The VCU Symphony and the Symphonic Band will comprise the instrumental organizations.

The alumni weekend also includes concerts by both alumni and students, band concerts, workshops, a banquet, and other social activities. In addition, there will be tours of the campus.

The Hospital and Health Administration Alumni Association held its fifth annual Cardwell Lecture on February 18, 1977, in Chicago during the annual meeting of the American College of Hospital Administrators. Henry X. Jackson, chairman of the ACHA and executive vice-president of Valley Presbyterian Hospital-Olmsted Memorial in Van Nuys, Calif., delivered

the lecture, which honors Charles P. Cardwell, Jr., founder of MCV's Department of Hospital and Health Administration.

During the Chicago meeting, the ACHA presented the Robert Hudgens Award, sponsored by the alumni association, to James L. Farley, executive director of Pleasant Valley Hospital in Point Pleasant, W. Va. The award recognizes Farley, a 1967 graduate of MCV, as the nation's outstanding young hospital administrator of the year.

Association officers are Lester L. Lamb, president; Edward A. Smith, Jr., president-elect; John N. Simpson, secretary; and Lana Waite, treasurer. Also serving on the executive committee are: Paul N. Bridge, Gerald R. Brink, G. Bruce McFadden, Donald M. Wechsler, and Thomas G. Whedbee, Jr. They were elected last September in Dallas during the American Hospital Association convention.

The School of Social Work Alumni Association met on January 12 and heard Virginia Delegate Frank Slayton, of South Boston, discuss pending legislation regarding children and youth. Approximately fifty alumni and friends attended the meeting held at the downtown Holiday Inn.

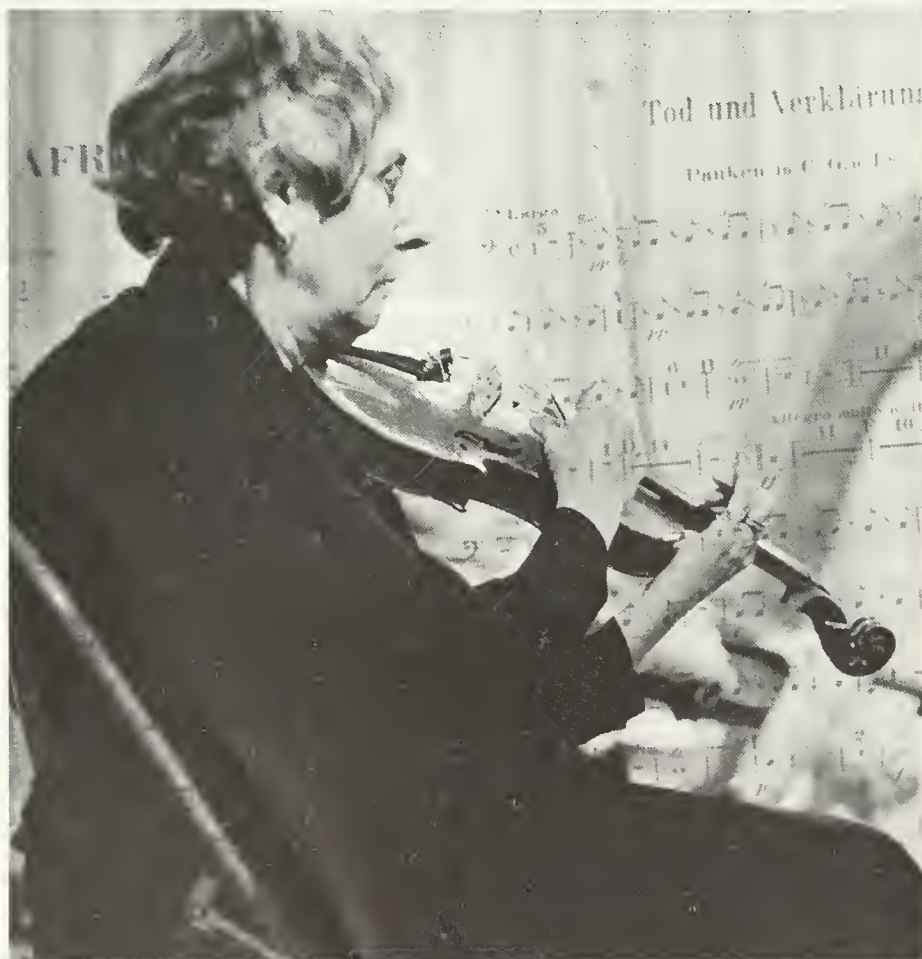
Serving two-year terms as officers of the association are Sherry J. Peterson, president; Douglas F. Abell, vice-president; Harriet W. Gwathmey, secretary; and William J. Murphy, treasurer. Newly elected directors of the association include: James H. Eakins, Willie J. Dell, Aubrey D. Flippen, Robert G. Green, Louise G. Lipscomb, Robert F. McCraey, Marcellus A. Moore, and Jerry G. Parrish.

Also serving as directors are: Valerie S. Emerson, Mary C. Whipple, Toy F. Watson, and Margaret O. Watts. Wilda M. Ferguson, past-president, is an ex-officio member of the board. The officers assumed their posts last July.

Marshall E. Murdaugh, commissioner of the Virginia State Travel Service and a 1963 graduate of the university, has been elected president of the VCU Alumni Association (Academic Division). Other new officers include James A. Keith, vice-president; Eleanor M. Talcott, secretary; and Norman P. Wash, treasurer. Virginia M. Diradour and Norman P. Wash were reelected to three-year terms on the board. Joining them are five new directors: J. Dale Bimson, David B. Bradley, Lois B. Brown, E. Garrison Steffey, Jr., and Layton A. Wheeler.

Eleven other directors also serve unexpired terms. They are John Will Creasy, John B. Edwards, Susan S. Garter, Don A. Hunziker, David P. Hurdle, Thomas R. King, Jr., John D. Rhodes, George E. Stone III, Guy E. Webb, Jr., Robert P. Wiedemer, and George R. Woltz.

Voting membership in the association is limited to contributors to the Annual Fund.



VCU's symphony orchestra will join other musical groups in presenting *Belshazzar's Feast* on February 26. The performance highlights the music department's alumni weekend.

Whatever happened to...

If you take a new job, get a promotion, earn another degree, receive an honor, or decide to retire, share the news with us, and we will pass it along to your classmates via the "Whatever happened to..." section. Please address newsworthy items to Editor, VCU Magazine, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia 23284. The news items below were reported to the Alumni Activities Office as of December 20, 1976.

1930s

Dr. **H. J. Harris** (M.D. '30) represented VCU at the inauguration of Robert S. Capin as president of Wilkes College in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on October 24. Dr. Harris lives in Wilkes-Barre.

Dr. **Edwin J. Palmer** (B.S. pharmacy '30; M.D. '34), of Kitty Hawk, N.C., has retired from the private practice of psychiatry.

Raleigh C. Hobson (M.S.S.W. '38), of Baltimore, Md., represented VCU at the inauguration of Dr. Andrew Billingsley as president of Morgan State University on November 5.

VCU was represented by Dr. **Jacob C. Huffman** (M.D. '38), of Buckhannon, W. Va., at the October 22 inauguration of Dr. Ronald Sleeth as president of West Virginia Wesleyan College.

1940s

A. H. Robins Company has named **W. Roy Smith** (B.S. pharmacy '41) head of its pharmaceutical division. Smith, a senior vice-president of the company, was the division's assistant head before his promotion. He is a resident of Petersburg, Va., and served in the General Assembly twenty years before stepping down in 1973.

Dr. **George E. Ewart** (M.D. '42), an associate professor of medicine at MCV, has retired as chief of staff at McGuire Veterans Administration Hospital in Richmond. He is a past-president of the Virginia Thoracic Society.

Dr. **Mary Tom Long** (M.D. '43), director of the New River Health District, was named Woman of the Year in Health for 1976 by the *Blacksburg-Christiansburg* (Va.) *News Messenger*.

Mary Kimsey Dalton (B.F.A. music '45) has been appointed supervisor of telecommunications-instructional television for the Virginia Department of Education. In her new position, she directs the department's efforts to coordinate and assist local school divisions in maximizing their use of instructional television. A resident of Hopewell, Va., Dalton is also past-president of the local chapter of Alpha Delta Kappa sorority and now serves as the ADK's state music chairman.

1950s

Evelyn Jones Ewing (B.S. elementary education '52) has returned to her native Emporia, Va., where she is a fourth-grade teacher at Hicksford Elementary School. Before moving to Greensville County, Va., last August, Mrs. Ewing and her family lived in Warrenton, Va.

The dean of the MCV School of Medicine, Dr. **Jesse L. Steinfeld**, has announced the appointment of Dr. **Reuben B. Young** (B.S. pharmacy '53; M.D. '57) as executive associate dean. Formerly acting chairman of the pediatrics department at MCV, Dr. Young also serves as director of medical staff services for the 1,058-bed MCV Hospitals.

Carlton B. Bolte (B.S. applied social science '53), assistant chief of field services for the Virginia prison system's Division of Probation and Parole Services since 1974, has been named director of the division.

Jean Edmonston Comyns (B.S. occupational therapy '54) works part time as an occupational therapist at Thoms Rehabilitation Hospital in Asheville, N.C.

Betty Quarles (B.S. nursing '56) recently taught a course for geriatric assistants at Rappahannock (Va.) Community College. The eight-week course was designed to train persons to work with the elderly.

John H. Tobin, Jr. (B.S. business '57; M.H.A. '59), administrator of Johnston-Willis Hospital in Richmond, has been elected a division vice-president for the Hospital Corporation of America. He heads a management unit composed of Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, and North Carolina.

Dr. **Charles C. Boardman** (B.S. business education '58), of Georgia State University's Department of Vocational and Career Development, is codirector of a federally-funded consumer education program for low-income residents of Atlanta. Dr. Boardman also is presently serving as interim director of the Georgia Council on Economic Education.

Dr. **Gerald A. Gildersleeve** (M.D. '58) is chairman of the radiology department at Winchester (Va.) Memorial Hospital.

The governor of North Carolina has appointed **William A. Fones, Jr.** (B.S. business '59) to a second term on the North Carolina Arts Council. Fones serves on the council's executive committee. His wife, **Mary Jeanne Johnson Fones** (certificate, costume design '58), was appointed to the board of directors of the North Carolina School for the Deaf. The Foneses live in Greensboro, N.C., and have two children.

Louis A. Michaux (B.S. journalism '59), community relations director for the Human Dignity Center, a private organization that helps the physically handicapped find jobs, has announced he will run for a seat on the Richmond City Council in the March special election.

1960s

Travelers Insurance Companies, of Hartford, Conn., has appointed **George O. Wimmer** (B.S. general business '60) associate director in the product division of the casualty-property personal lines department. Wimmer, an employee of the company since 1960, lives in Vernon, Conn., with his wife, **Margaret Johnson Wimmer** (B.F.A. fashion illustration '59).

Dr. **Jesse L. Steinfeld**, dean of the School of Medicine at MCV, has announced that Dr. **L. Martin Harris, Jr.** (M.D. '60) has been ap-

pointed assistant dean for students and curriculum. Dr. Harris, associate professor of psychiatry, joined the MCV faculty in 1968.

Walter M. Hathaway (B.F.A. art education '61), director of the Roanoke (Va.) Fine Arts Center, is one of 127 Virginians to be listed in the 1976 edition of *Who's Who in American Art*.

Virginia Employment Commission named **Robert G. Lawson** (M.S. rehabilitation counseling '62) deputy commissioner last December. Lawson had been director of field operations for the Virginia Department of Welfare since 1974.

Thomas A. Williams (B.S. accounting '62), of Hopewell, Va., has been appointed assistant controller at Philip Morris U.S.A. He is now responsible for general accounting, credit, payroll, and office services. Prior to his promotion, he was general accounting manager.

Nolan Kegley (B.S. journalism '63), an information specialist for the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), is participating in a public financial management work-study program conducted for the FmHA by American University in Washington, D.C. Once he completes the program, he will be considered for a position in one of the FmHA's county, state, or national offices.

C. Edward McCauley (M.H.A. '63) is administrative director of Durham County (N.C.) General Hospital, which opened October 10. The new hospital is the result of a merger between Watts and Lincoln hospitals.

David F. Alexick (B.F.A. fine arts '64; M.F.A. fine arts '66) has completed his Ph.D. in art education at Pennsylvania State University. He is now teaching courses in art education methods, ceramics, and painting at Longwood College in Farmville, Va., where he is an assistant professor of art.

George M. Gibrall (B.S. business '64), vice-president of finance and operations for Reid-Provident Laboratories, has been elected to the board of directors of Reid-Provident, an Atlanta-based manufacturer of ethical pharmaceuticals. Gibrall, an employee of the company since 1972, is now responsible for accounting, budgets and controls, and the acquisitions of companies and products. He and his wife and family live in Marietta, Ga.

Dr. **Wilson S. Hawk, Jr.** (D.D.S. '64) is a periodontist in Newport News, Va.

George R. Sharwell (M.S. social work '64), an associate professor of social work at the University of South Carolina, has been appointed to the editorial board of *Social Work*.

A. H. Robins Company has promoted **Robert G. Wampler** (B.S. pharmacy '64; M.S. business '69) from senior personnel assistant to manager of personnel placement. Wampler joined the Richmond-based pharmaceutical manufacturer in 1969.

George W. Brown, Jr. (B.F.A. interior design '65) is working toward a Ph.D. degree in Romance languages at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Before beginning his study at Chapel Hill, Brown lived in France where he studied at the University of Paris IV, earning the certificate of *Magistrature de langue et de civilisation françaises*.

A book of photographs, simply titled *Photographs*, by **Emmet Gowin** (B.F.A. commercial

art '65) has been published by Alfred A. Knopf. A reviewer, writing in the *New York Times Book Review*, has said of the book: "Gowin, who photographs mainly his wife and family at their Virginia home, is a gentle yet difficult photographer. His pictures are in some ways reflective of the family snapshot, a characterization that has mistakenly been applied to their formal qualities rather than to the deeper psychological bases of family pictures. . . . Gowin's images are truly meaningful, and his book serves to show us how a young photographer develops in the richest way known; that is to photograph through his predecessors—his tradition—not simply to find his niche but to discover what is truly his own."

Rev. J. Charles Dameron (B.S. accounting '65) has become pastor of the Mount Pleasant United Methodist Church in Mount Jackson, Va. He is also presently attending Eastern Mennonite Seminary, where he is working toward the Master of Divinity degree.

Gordon W. Conner (B.S. advertising '66) is president of Conner Advertising agency in Richmond.

James E. Dalton, Jr. (M.H.A. '66) resigned his position as regional vice-president of Humana to become director of hospital services for the American Medicorp's eastern division. His new position resulted in his move from Tampa, Fla., to Atlanta, Ga., last October.

Bernice (Vicky) Victor Smith (B.S. advertising '66) and her husband have opened The Frame Shop, a custom frame shop and gallery in Hiddenwood Shopping Center in Newport News, Va. They "invite all VCU alumni to stop in and say hello."

John C. Taliaferro (B.S. accounting '66) has been elected executive vice-president and treasurer of MacTavish Machine Manufacturing Company in Richmond. The company manufactures custom machinery for the tobacco industry and other heavy industries.

Janet Denny Wright (B.S. pharmacy '66), of Wise, Va., is director of the pharmacy at Norton (Va.) Community Hospital.

Melvin D. Brannan (B.S. pharmacy '67) received a Ph.D. in pharmacology from VCU last May and now works in Port Washington, Pa.

Dr. James W. Davis (B.S. pharmacy '67; M.D. '71), a urologist, has opened a private medical and surgical practice in Cullman, Ala.

Dr. Douglas U. Kells (M.D. '67) has moved to Suffolk, Va., from Lancaster, Pa., where he had a private practice in orthopedic surgery for two years. He has now joined **Dr. Donald S. Howell** (M.D. '56) in the practice of orthopedic surgery.

Philip Morris U.S.A. has promoted **A. Wayne Saunders** (B.S. accounting '67) from assistant to the controller to assistant controller. In his new position he is responsible for operations analysis and the production control information systems team. Saunders lives in Midlothian, Va.

Last August **Mary Jane Francisco Sale** (B.S. psychology '67; M.S. applied psychology '70) completed requirements for a Ph.D. degree in clinical psychology at VCU.

Mary Helen Dugan (B.M.E. '68; M.M.E. '76) has been initiated into VCU's recently organized chapter of the national music honor society, Pi Kappa Lambda.

Clifford Earl (B.F.A. fine arts '68) received first prize for his large wooden sculpture of a pig in the 1976 Petersburg (Va.) Art Festival.

Dr. David Alan Kirby (B.S. pharmacy '68; M.D. '72) has begun practicing medicine in his native Hanover County, Va. Dr. Kirby and his partner also take turns consulting obstetric and

gynecological patients at the Theresa Thomas Health Care Center.

The University of Virginia has awarded the Doctor of Education degree to **E. David Martin, Jr.** (B.S. psychology '68; M.S. rehabilitation counseling '70), an assistant professor and director of continuing education at MCV's School of Allied Health Professions.

Bank of Virginia Company has promoted **Alvin F. Harris** (B.S. accounting '69) to audit officer. Harris has been with the bank's audit division since 1973. Prior to his appointment, he had been responsible for field audit work for several of the company's bank-related affiliates.

Jacquelyn Shaw Lindsey (M.Ed. guidance and counseling '69) has been appointed assistant principal of Powhatan (Va.) Middle School.

Alan L. Markowitz (M.H.A. '69) became hospital administrator at the 485-bed Biscayne Medical Center in North Miami, Fla., last June. He now resides in Hollywood, Fla.

Bank of Virginia has promoted **Frank P. Orem** (B.S. business '69) to assistant vice-president. Orem is operations officer for the bank's retail services and dealer acquisition areas. He joined the bank in 1969.

From **Carol Romeo Veits** (B.S. occupational therapy '69): "Since leaving VCU I have received my M.A. degree in counseling from Pepperdine University, Santa Ana, Calif. I am now employed as an alcohol counselor at Eastern Maine Medical Center in Bangor, Maine."

Graphics for a special exhibit about the Women's Army Corps, now on display at the George C. Marshall Museum in Lexington, Va., were done by **Beverly Miller Jackson** (B.F.A. communication arts and design '69). "You're in the Army Now . . . Ladies!" tells about the role America's women played in the Women's Army Corps during World War II and General Marshall's contribution to the corps' development.

1970s

Joseph M. Brodecki (B.S. psychology '70) completed requirements for an M.S. degree in psychology at VCU last August. He now attends Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, on a two-year scholarship awarded by the Council of Jewish Federations. Once he completes his studies in the School of Applied Social Science, he will work for the Jewish Federation.

First and Merchants National Bank has promoted **William T. Brennan** (B.S. management '70) to vice-president. He joined F & M in 1975.

Frances Burckard (B.F.A. painting and sculpture '70) is a free-lance fabric designer and now lives in Calcutta, India. She served as a Peace Corps volunteer in Upper Volta, West Africa, from 1970 to 1972; studied textile design at the Rhode Island School of Design from 1972 to 1973; and taught art at the American International School of Dacca, Bangladesh, from 1973 to 1975.

Dr. Jean Moyer Epps (M.S. distributive education '70) became director of vocational education for the Newport News (Va.) Public Schools last August. She completed an Ed.D. degree in curriculum and instruction in 1976 at the University of Virginia, where she was recipient of the Graduate Fellowships for Black Americans Award and the University of Virginia Faculty Award. She is also a member of

the U.Va. chapter of Kappa Delta honor society.

W. F. Grizzard, Jr. (B.S. health and physical education '70; M.Ed. administration and supervision '74), of Newsoms, Va., was assistant principal at Southampton Junior High School before being named administrative assistant to the county school system's superintendent for transportation.

Jacqueline Carroll Limerick (M.S.W. '70) has been named director of the Social Services Bureau in Norfolk, Va. Limerick has worked in the bureau fifteen years, serving as assistant director and acting director.

Wake Forest University's Bowman Gray School of Medicine has appointed **Dr. James C. Rose** (M.S. physiology '70; Ph.D. physiology '74) assistant professor of physiology. In addition to teaching, Dr. Rose is pursuing his research interest, neuroendocrine regulation of the fetus. Before moving to Winston-Salem, N.C., he was a postdoctoral fellow at the University of California at San Francisco.

Kenneth M. Scruggs (B.S. accounting '70) has been appointed assistant county administrator for Stafford County, Va. His primary responsibilities include budgets, federal and state grants, audits, personnel, and general administrative tasks.

Pfc. Cynthia G. Vaughan (B.S. social welfare '70) has completed Women's Army Corps basic training at Fort McClellan, Ala. Once she completes military police training, Pfc. Vaughan will be an instructor in domestic relations and will be assigned to permanent duty at Fort McClellan.

Paintings, photographs, and drawings by **Etta Pearlman Edwards** (B.F.A. painting and printmaking '70) were displayed at the Richmond Public Library in December.

E. Roy Budd (B.S. business administration '71), assistant professor of economics at Paul D. Camp Community College in Franklin, Va., was named Outstanding Young Educator for 1976 by the Franklin Jaycees. Budd presently is coauthoring a textbook on basic business principles to be published by Dickerson Publishing Company of Los Angeles, Calif.

Linda Gibson Cupit (B.S. nursing '71) and **Mimi Coogan** (B.S. nursing '72) have each received their M.S. degrees in nursing and earned their certification as nurse practitioners at MCV. They are the first nursing school graduates to have combined both programs.

Donna Deems Elder (B.S. psychology '71; M.S. clinical psychology '72) completed requirements for a Ph.D. degree in clinical psychology at VCU last August.

Wickliffe Sanford Lyne (M.H.A. '71) is administrator of Raleigh General Hospital in Beckley, W. Va.

George T. Parker (B.S. psychology '71) has returned to his native Eastern Shore of Virginia and has joined Shore Savings and Loan Association, of Accomac, Va., as a management trainee.

Paintings and drawings by **Carole Harrison Seabolt** (M.A.E. '71), of Hopewell, Va., were exhibited in the Showcase Gallery at Longwood College last November.

Ida Darby Shackelford (B.S. journalism '71), formerly an information technician for the School of Education at VCU, now works as an information officer in VCU's Office of University Relations.

Claude Skelton (B.F.A. communication arts and design '71) is working as a graphic designer for the North Charles Street Design Organization in Baltimore, Md.

Ralph Jeffrey Smith (B.S. management '71)

received an M.B.A. degree from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in 1973 and now works as a supervisor accountant with Vepco in Richmond. He and his wife live in Cumberland County, Va.

John C. Bennett (B.S. psychology '72), an attorney, has been appointed assistant commonwealth's attorney for Culpeper County, Va.

Martha Ann Key Bradley (B.S. medical technology '72) received her M.D. degree from MCV last May, as did her husband **Don Wayne Bradley** (M.D. '76). The Drs. Bradley are serving their residencies at Polytechnic Hospital in Harrisburg, Pa., where Martha Ann is specializing in pediatrics and Don, in family practice.

William Holt Bryant (M.H.A. '72), formerly assistant administrator at Coliseum Park Hospital in Macon, Ga., is now administrator of the Carlsbad (N. Mex.) Regional Medical Center.

Last May **Beverly M. Coleman** (B.S. sociology '72; M.S.W. '74) became the first black and the first woman to receive a direct commission as an officer in the Virginia Army National Guard. She was honored with the bars of a second lieutenant. During the week she works as a community planner for the Virginia Division of State Planning and Community Affairs. One weekend a month she spends as an education specialist for the National Guard.

United Virginia Bankshares has elected **James T. Davis, Jr.** (B.S. business administration '72) assistant vice-president and personnel manager for its western region. He lives in Lynchburg, Va., with his wife, the former **Carolyn Ferguson** (B.S. business education '69). Carolyn is assistant to the vocational director for the Lynchburg City Schools.

Last May **Eileen Cantor Lubin** (B.S. biology '72) received her M.D. degree from MCV, where she was named recipient of the William B. Porter Award in Medicine, one of the two highest honors given to a member of the medical school's graduating class. She was presented a sterling silver replica of a stethoscope. Dr. Lubin, who is married to **Stan Lubin** (M.S. accounting '76), served as the first woman president of the local chapter of Alpha Omega, a medical fraternity.

Steve Podlewski (B.F.A. painting and printmaking '72) and his wife, the former **Margaret Loughridge Fields** (B.F.A. painting and printmaking '69), live in Los Angeles, Calif., where they work for the Bhakti-Vedanta Book Trust, the publishing company of the International Society for Krishna Consciousness. Margaret works as an illustrator and Steve, as a photo editor.

Ann Sibley Pryor (B.S. nursing '72), of Richmond, serves on the board of the Association for the Study of Childhood Cancer (ASK). The organization was formed in 1975 by parents of children receiving treatment for leukemia and other forms of childhood cancer at MCV. Its goals are to expand research into the causes and eventual cures for all forms of childhood cancer and to provide emotional support to families of children with the disease. Pryor, a registered nurse, works in the field of chemotherapy.

David K. Rickelton (M.H.A. '72), formerly assistant director at Moses Cone Hospital in Greensboro, N.C., has moved to Cullman, Ala., where he is administrator of Doctors Hospital.

Anne G. Scarborough (M.S. business '72) was appointed to the Dinwiddie County (Va.) Planning Commission to fill the unexpired term of a former commission member.

The VCU chapter of Pi Kappa Lambda, a national music honor society, has initiated nineteen charter members, among them **David Arthur Shuber** (B.M.E. '72; M.M.E. '76).

MCV's Department of Hospital and Health Administration, School of Allied Health Professions, has named **Paul D. Williams** (M.H.A. '72) assistant chairman for undergraduate studies. Williams, who is also studying toward his doctorate at the University of Virginia, directs the department's new baccalaureate degree program in health care management. The program is offered in conjunction with the School of Business at VCU.

James E. Burns (B.S. business education '72) has been appointed to the board of directors and elected treasurer of National Business School in Alexandria, Va.

Dr. Quincy B. Gilliam, Jr. (D.D.S. '72), of Smithfield, Va., is director of dental services for the Newport News (Va.) Health Department.

Dr. John A. Cardea (residency '73) has been named chairman of the division of orthopedic surgery at MCV. A specialist in the use of artificial joints, surgery of the spine, and treatment of traumatic injuries, Dr. Cardea is recognized for the development of new methods of treating fractures caused by bone cancer.

Kenneth L. Ender (B.S. management '73) has returned to VCU, where he has been appointed coordinator of student activities. Ender, a former student development specialist at the University of Georgia's Franklin College of Arts and Sciences, will organize VCU's student activities program.

James E. (Jim) Hiner (B.A. English '73), and his brother Bill opened their own firm, Sun Construction, in 1974. The Hiners build just about anything under the sun—custom houses, additions, garages, and sun decks. Jim lives in Mechanicsville, Va.

William R. McConnell (M.S. biochemistry '73) received his Ph.D. in pharmacology from VCU last May and now lives in Birmingham, Ala.

Curtis E. Ranson (M.S. business '73) has joined Menley & James Laboratories as district sales manager for the Washington, D.C., area. Before joining the firm, a subsidiary of Smith Kline Corporation, Ranson worked as a management analyst with the U.S. General Accounting Office. He lives in Alexandria, Va.

Donald J. Romano (M.H.A. '73), assistant director of hospitals at MCV since 1973, resigned his post in November to accept the assistant directorship of Leesburg General Hospital in Leesburg, Fla.

Ira-Joël Sartorius (B.F.A. art history '73), a Danforth Fellow, is now a Ph.D. candidate in art history at Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania. As the recipient of an ITT Fellowship for study abroad, Sartorius has also studied in Venice and Rome. He plans to return to Venice in January of 1978 to continue research for his dissertation on sixteenth-century sculpture. Recently, he was featured in a television advertisement broadcast nationwide about the ITT grant program.

Colony Realty, of Winchester, Va., has announced that **John S. Scully IV** (B.S. business administration '73), a salesman for the firm since 1975, has received his brokers license. He is a graduate of the Realtors Institute of the University of Virginia.

Larry L. Spruill (B.A. English '73), an Army journalist with the public affairs office at Fort Dix, N.J., has been selected to attend U.S. Army Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, Ga. He enlisted in the Army in 1975 and

The History of RPI



Dr. Henry H. Hibbs has written a personal account of Richmond Professional Institute from its modest beginning in 1917 to its consolidation with the Medical College of Virginia to form Virginia Commonwealth University in 1968. The book, entitled *The History of the Richmond Professional Institute*, is hardbound in an attractive 8" X 11" format, contains 164 pages, and is generously illustrated with photographs and drawings.

The book, priced at \$12.50, has been published by the RPI Foundation and is available exclusively through the Alumni Activities Office.

**Alumni Activities Office
Virginia Commonwealth University
Richmond, Virginia 23284**

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Rings and Diplomas



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VCU confirmation diplomas are available to degree recipients of Richmond Professional Institute for a \$10 fee. To request an application, return the form below.

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Return to: Alumni Activities
Office, Virginia Commonwealth
University, Richmond, Virginia
23284. Telephone (804) 770-7125.

now holds the rank of acting sergeant.

Last August Maj. **Wayne G. Terry** (M.H.A. '73) was appointed medical training plans programs manager, Department of the Air Force, Office of the Surgeon General, Washington, D.C. He and his wife live in Woodbridge, Va.

David Allen Vaughan (M.D. '73) has completed his residency at MCV and is now associated with Drs. Craddock, Crowder, and Edmunds in the practice of internal medicine in Lynchburg, Va.

Susan F. Gilliam (B.S. special education '73) conducts research for the Sugar Beet Foundation in Salinas, Calif. Gilliam, now a resident of Carmel, Calif., studied horticulture at Colorado State University.

Nancy Gorman Blount (B.A. English education '74; M.Ed. adult education '76), formerly an instructor at MCV's Adult Learning Center, has joined VCU's admissions staff as an admissions counselor. Her new duties include recruiting students for VCU's academic campus and coordinating the campus tour service.

John Morrison Floyd (M.M. '74) and **Peter Highsmith Ware** (B.M. theory and composition '74) are charter members of VCU's chapter of Pi Kappa Lambda, a national music honor society.

Eleanor C. Long (B.S. recreation '74) works as a park technician at the Booker T. Washington National Monument in Franklin County, Va. Long is responsible for coordinating daily activities at the Booker T. Washington Environmental Education and Cultural Center, located at the birthplace of the famous black educator for whom it is named.

Linda W. Andrews (M.Ed. elementary education '75), a third grade teacher at Dumbarton Elementary School in Ashland, Va., has been selected an Outstanding Leader in American Education for 1976.

Pi Kappa Lambda, a national music honor society, has tapped nineteen charter members into its new chapter at VCU, among them **Mark Allan Brown** (B.M. music education '75); **Wallace Herbert Ford, Jr.** (B.M. applied music '75); **Ann Hepler Hartman** (B.M.E. '75); and **Thomas Alden Webb** (B.M. applied music '75).

David C. Coulter (M.H.A. '75) has been named executive director of Virginia's Middle Peninsula-Northern Neck Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services Board.

Jennifer Stanfield Depasquale (B.S. occupational therapy '75) has been named director of the Adult Development Center for the physically handicapped in Richmond.

William F. Gandel (M.S. rehabilitation counseling '75), an employee of the Petersburg, Va., Department of Public Welfare, has been promoted from senior social worker to social work supervisor. In his new capacity, Gandel supervises the foster care unit, which is responsible for some 200 children.

Peace Corps volunteer **R. Gael Howell** (B.F.A. art education '75) is teaching art at Nasinu Teachers College in Suva, the capital of the Fiji Islands, located in the southwest Pacific.

Mountain Trust Bank, of Roanoke, Va., has elected **John G. Kendig** (B.S. business administration '75) an assistant cashier. He joined the bank in 1974.

From Gary Richey (B.S. psychology '75): "I have just taken a position as a rehabilitation counselor with the Disability Determination Services of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Maryland State Department of Education. I am also enrolled part time in Loyola College's M.A. program in clinical psychology." Gary lives in Baltimore.

Virginia Electric and Power Company has appointed **Robert E. Rigsby** (M.S. business '75)

director of depreciation. Rigsby served as senior tax accountant before assuming his new duties in Veeco's accounting and control department in Richmond.

Lora Lee Rose (B.S. psychology '75), a former employee at the Southside Virginia Training Center, is now working for Sussex-Emporia (Va.) Adult Activities Services. She is coordinator of the developmental activities unit, which serves handicapped adults.

Steven M. Simone (B.S. social welfare '75) works as an eligibility specialist for the West Virginia Department of Welfare in Lewisburg, W. Va. His wife, the former **Kathleen S. Smialek** (B.S. special education '75), is a learning disabilities resource teacher for the Monroe County (W. Va.) Board of Education. Recently, they purchased a home and an eight-acre farm in Rock Camp, W. Va.

Marianne Stikas (M.F.A. painting '75), of Richmond, exhibited her paintings and drawings last winter at the Second Street Gallery in Charlottesville, Va., and at Davidson College in North Carolina. In 1976 one of her paintings won a first prize award of \$1,500 in the Irene Leach Exhibition at the Chrysler Museum in Norfolk, Va.

Donnie B. Stowe (M.S. rehabilitation counseling '75), formerly associated with the Alcoholism Treatment Center in Collinsville, Va., has been named executive director of the Southern Virginia Division of the American Heart Association. Stowe is the professional staff person responsible for coordinating volunteers in Halifax, Henry, Patrick, and Pittsylvania counties and the cities of Danville, Martinsville, and South Boston.

M. H. Thomas (B.S. biology '69; M.S. biology '75), a biologist for the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation, has been named the nation's trout conservationist of the year for his work in protecting a wild trout fishery in Simpson's Creek in Allegheny County during the construction of Interstate 64. Thomas, an employee in the department's Environmental Quality Division, was selected for the award by Trout Unlimited, a national conservation organization.

Frank Allen Townes (B.A. history '75), of Chatham, Va., is a trooper with the Virginia State Police. He is currently attending a twenty-two-week Basic Training School in Richmond.

Last September **Wendy Winters** (B.F.A. fashion design '75) entered an executive training program at Abraham & Straus department store in Brooklyn, N. Y., with the expectation that she would become an assistant buyer by January. After graduating with honors from New York City's Tobe-Coburn School of Fashion Careers, Wendy worked as a summer trainee for *Time* magazine's College Bureau.

Dr. Craig A. Zunka (D.D.S. '75) has returned to his native Front Royal, Va., to become associated with **Dr. Ray A. Collins** (D.D.S. '52) in the practice of dentistry. Before returning to Virginia, Dr. Zunka taught in the dental school at the University of Florida.

Charles V. Bryson (B.S. administration of justice and public safety '76), a sergeant in the campus police force at VCU, is enrolled in VCU's Master of Education degree program in adult education. The winter issue of *VCU Magazine* erroneously reported that Bryson was completing course requirements for a master's degree in criminal justice administration.

Dr. Sally B. Canestrari (Ph.D. clinical psychology '76), a former school psychologist, is now in private practice with her husband, a clinical psychologist, in Newport News, Va.

Phyllis Craun (B.S. sociology and anthropology '76) is serving with the Peace Corps in the Central African Republic.

Deborah D. Dennen (B.S. elementary education '76) teaches at Montross Elementary School in Westmoreland County, Va.

Robert Edmund Garrison (M.H.A. '76) is assistant administrator at Hazard (Ky.) Appalachian Regional Hospital.

A national music honor society, Pi Kappa Lambda, has tapped nineteen charter members into its new chapter at VCU. Among those initiated last fall were: **Charles Michael Gibson** (B.M. applied music '76); **Harriet Craver Heath** (M.M.E. '76); **Rebecca Ann Hooker** (B.M. applied music '76); **Sister Helen Liscio** (B.M.E. '76); **Gailyn DeWayne Parks** (M.M. applied music '76); and **Susan Morris Thompson** (M.M.E. '76).

Marcus Alan Gilbert (A.S. radiological technology '76) is studying for a B.S. degree in radiological technology at the Medical College of Georgia.

Sally A. Gravely (B.S. mass communications '76) is working as a retail advertising copywriter for Heironimus Department Stores, of Roanoke, Va.

Mark A. Green (Ph.D. pharmacology '76) works as a toxicologist with Wyeth Laboratories in Philadelphia, Pa. He and his wife live in West Chester, Pa.

Kathy Williamson Heyl (B.S. business education '76), of Goochland, Va., teaches at Powhatan High School.

Institute of Real Estate Management (IREM) has conferred upon **Earl M. Jackson** (B.S. business administration and management '76) the designation of Certified Property Manager (CPM). The CPM designation is awarded to property managers meeting IREM requirements in experience, education, and ethical conduct. Jackson, assistant vice-president of Winfree H. Slater, Realtors, joined the Richmond firm in 1972 and is now responsible for commercial property management.

Three May graduates—**Gary Huff**, **Virginia Lamm**, and **Leslie Robinson** (B.F.A.'s communication arts and design '76)—are among twenty-five winners in a national competition for proposed new flag designs. Huff's award-winning design was for a National Audubon Society flag. Lamm designed a flag for the Veterans Administration. Rudy was recognized for two winning designs: one for the City of Roanoke, Va., and the other for the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts. Since being first exhibited at the Charleston (S.C.) Museum of Art, the flags have toured the nation. Following Flag Day on June 14, 1977, the new designs will be featured in a major display on the Mall in Washington, D.C. The Bicentennial "New Glory" flag competition was sponsored by the Santa Barbara (Calif.) Museum of Art.

Dr. Michael L. Jones (D.D.S. '76) has begun a dental practice in Stuart, Va.

Clarence Lester Key, Jr. (B.S. health care management '76) has assumed administrative duties at Blue Ridge Nursing Home in Stuart, Va.

Last July **Dr. Richard Andrew Lynch** (D.D.S. '76) went to Cameroon, West Africa, where he travels with portable dental equipment between four private hospitals. Besides treating dental patients, he teaches dental hygiene techniques to hospital staff members. He was accepted for the volunteer assignment by Dental Health International.

Clinton T. Messner II (B.S. business administration '76), who has received his commission in the United States Naval Reserve, is

now attending Naval Supply Corps School in Athens, Ga. He is married to the former **Patricia Jeanne Lenwell** (B.A. history '74).

Dr. Marvin E. Perdue (D.D.S. '76) opened a dental practice last July in Rocky Mount, Va.

Patricia J. Porter (M.H.A. '76) is assistant administrator at John Randolph Hospital and Nursing Home in Hopewell, Va.

Brian G. Ritter (B.S. distributive education '76) is teaching distributive education at Lee-Davis High School in Mechanicsville, Va.

Cheryl Sanborn (B.F.A. fashion design '76) is attending Tobe-Coburn School of Fashion Careers in New York City.

Northampton-Accomack Memorial Hospital in Nassawadox, Va., has named **Willis S. Sanders III** (M.H.A. '76) assistant administrator. Prior to his appointment Sanders was an administrative assistant at Memorial Hospital in Danville, Va.

An advertising campaign developed by **Richard Sleeman** (B.S. mass communications '76) and four other VCU students placed second in the annual American Advertising Federation's National Student Advertising Competition. Student teams from sixty colleges and universities participated in the competition by creating comprehensive advertising campaigns for Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A. Toyota provided the case study and a \$15,000 grant for the contest. In addition to doing extensive research on the small car buyer, Sleeman served as president and account executive for the VCU team.

Dr. Ira Spritzer (D.D.S. '76) joined the Covington-Allegheny County (Va.) Health Department as public health dentist last September.

Margaret Powell Thomas (B.S. nursing '76) has begun her nursing career at Richmond (Va.) Memorial Hospital.

Recent works by photographer **Scott McCarny** (B.F.A. communication arts and design '76) were exhibited at the Virginia Museum in December. Scott, a graphic designer in Richmond, received a Certificate of Distinction for his photographic work exhibited in the 1975 Virginia Photographers show at the Virginia Museum.

Anne B. Williams (B.S. urban studies '76) is human resources planner with the Southeastern Virginia Planning District Commission, located in Norfolk.

Gerald Macon Travis (B.S. psychology '76) is treatment team supervisor at Southeastern Virginia Training Center for the Mentally Retarded in Chesapeake, Va.

Chadwick R. Gore (B.A. political science '76) is studying at the University of Madrid. During the summer, he attended the Instituto de Estudios de Espanol in Malaga, Spain.

Wayne Hollenbaugh (B.A. history '76) is employed as a Bible teacher and youth worker at Yekepa, Nimba County, Liberia. He was selected by the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board to serve a two-year term as a missionary journeyman.

Edward E. Lane, Jr. (M.B.A. business '76) has joined the Martin Agency, a Richmond advertising firm, as director of marketing development.

John A. L. Saunders II (B.S. psychology '76) serves as a youth worker and Bible teacher at Shauri Moyo Baptist Center in Nairobi, Kenya. He is one of ninety-eight young adults commissioned for a two-year term as missionary journeymen by the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board. Prior to his going overseas, John was a student at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Ky.

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Sports

State champions—again

For the second year in a row, VCU's women's volleyball team has won the state championship. Coached by Judy Newcombe, the Rams spiked their way to a twelve-and-one tally against Virginia opponents and the state title in the tournament held at Madison College in November. Overall, the record stood at twenty-nine wins and fourteen defeats.

Faced with the loss of four key players from last year's squad, Coach Newcombe recruited freshmen and transfers and trained them to form a winning combination with the returnees.

"We took on ranked teams early in the season to give the newcomers experience," said Newcombe, explaining that the Rams entered tournament play in September at Eastern Kentucky, where the team finished third after rounds with Marshall University and Ohio State University.

Early in October the women's volleyball team entered a tournament at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. There they went up against teams from the University of Illinois-Chicago, Duke, East Tennessee, Florida International, and

West Georgia. And although they were eliminated during the first day of play, the women gained experience which enabled them to win an invitational tournament at Madison College a couple of weeks later.

In the two-day state tournament, the Rams defended their championship title in round-robin play against Radford College, Madison College, and Virginia Tech. The Rams won, earning the right to compete in regional competition at East Tennessee State. Duke and East Tennessee won top honors in that event.

With all of her players returning for the 1977 season, Coach Newcombe is optimistic that the Rams are capable of winning national honors. And if she is successful in converting the five partial scholarships awarded this year—the first given VCU volleyball players—into full athletic grants-in-aid, then Newcombe just might be more confident as her state champions meet opponents from outside the Old Dominion.

True grit

With less than a month before the start of the current basketball season, the VCU Rams appeared to be gasping their last breath. The team was without a coach,

and players were dropping out almost faster than they could be counted. For a while it looked as if there might not be enough players to suit up for the season-opener November 29.

Even at the outset of the fall semester, the Rams' future appeared uncertain. Gone from the previous year's squad, which posted a record of sixteen wins and nine losses, were four starters: two had graduated and two had transferred. Four other eligible players also failed to report for practice. With only two new recruits on hand, the coaching staff appealed to the student body and opened tryouts in mid-October. Three walk-ons were picked to bolster the nine-man roster.

Then, just as Coach Chuck Noe was beginning to whip his inexperienced team into shape, dissension split the ranks. Noe dismissed assistant coach Skeeter Swift, a move that divided the team and sent players into a huddle with top university officials. The upshot of the dispute was Noe's sudden resignation on October 26, followed by more player defections. Assistant athletic director Lewis Mills was promptly appointed to fill Noe's post as athletic director, and the university hurriedly searched for a new head basketball coach. On November 5, Dana Kirk, a



Women's volleyball team wins state title.



Gerald Henderson (22), the Rams' leading scorer, keeps the ball from Virginia's Cavaliers.

former assistant coach at the University of Louisville, was picked to rebuild what remained of a team decimated by desertions and badly divided against itself.

When Kirk went to the Franklin Street Gymnasium to hold his first practice session, he was met by only nine players, four of them walk-ons, and two of them ineligible. Of the five scholarship players on the floor, only one was a returning starter. Within days four of the scholarship players quit, dismayed over what appeared to be a hopeless cause. A week later, after the university refused to release them from their athletic scholarship agreements, two of the players returned to practice. And after another SOS to the student body, three more walk-ons were added to the roster.

By the eve of the season-opener, Kirk had assembled a nucleus of six scholarship players, backed up by a bench composed of six walk-ons, most of whom had never played in a college basketball game. Of the six "starters," only two—Gerald Henderson, 6'3", and Lorenza Watson, 6'9"—had extensive experience. Three others—Edd Tatum, 6'8", Tim Binns, 6'5", and Tony DiMaria, 5'11"—had watched from the Rams' bench the past two or three seasons. The lone remaining new recruit—Chip Noe, 6'4", son of former Coach Chuck Noe—had transferred to VCU from Seminole Junior College in Florida. The bench—composed of walk-ons Jonathan Pickus, Ronald Payne, Andy Gray, William Bell, Crip Chandler, and Jim Trusty—lacked a man over six-foot-five.

When the undermanned and depthless team took to the court November 29, all of the turmoil of the previous month appeared to have been forgotten. In their debut they surprised everyone—including themselves—by trouncing North Carolina A&T, a team that went to the National Invitational Tournament (NIT) in New York City last season. A few days later the Rams repeated the feat by whipping South Carolina State 78 to 70.

Encouraged by their back-to-back victories, the tenacious Rams butted the University of Richmond to a tie in regulation play, only to lose by two points in overtime on December 4. A second loss came on the road at the University of Louisville, a team Coach Kirk had once assisted to attain national ranking. Next followed a scrap with unbeaten Middle Tennessee, and again the Rams came up short, 59 to 50. The VCU players then bounced back to beat Southeastern by twenty points. But the victory was short-lived. A powerful Auburn team almost blew the Rams out of the Richmond Coliseum with score of 109 to 59. Still in time for Christmas, the Rams presented Coach Kirk with a present—a come-from-behind victory over Georgia Southern.

Going into the *Times-Dispatch* Invitational Basketball Tournament at the Rich-



Dana Kirk took over as basketball coach on November 5 and rebuilt the decimated Rams.

mond Coliseum December 29–30, the Rams' record was four wins and four losses. The opening round of play in Virginia's first "Big Four" tournament pitted VCU against the University of Virginia, winner of the 1976 Atlantic Coast Conference Basketball Tournament. Although the Cavaliers were sixteen-point favorites, the Rams held on for thirty-eight minutes of surprisingly even play. In the end, however, the scoreboard read U.Va., 65; VCU, 58. The tournament's consolation round again matched the Rams and the University of Richmond Spiders, who eked out a 58 to 55 victory—their fourth in the two-year-old series between the crosstown rivals. Virginia Tech beat the University of Virginia for the tournament title.

As 1976 ended, the Rams had four more wins in their column than some fans thought possible at the season's start. And although they often play with more grit than ability, VCU's underdogs promise a surprise or two during the remainder of their twenty-six-game season. Who

knows, one of those surprises could come during the February 26 rematch with the University of Richmond Spiders. Assuredly, the Rams will be out to untangle the Spiders' web when the two teams meet in the Robins Center on the University of Richmond campus.

Basketball scorecard

Games played as of January 27

VCU 86, North Carolina A & T 57
VCU 78, South Carolina State 70
University of Richmond 68 VCU 66
University of Louisville 89 VCU 60
Middle Tennessee State 59 VCU 50
VCU 87, Southeastern University 67
Auburn University 109 VCU 59
VCU 70, Georgia Southern 65
University of Virginia 65 VCU 58
University of Richmond 58 VCU 55
VCU 79, Western Carolina 66
VCU 81, Methodist College 64
Boston University 77 VCU 72
VCU 72, Georgia State 56
University of Tulsa 66 VCU 60

1977 ALUMNI TRAVEL PROGRAM

Hawaii, its capital Honolulu, and the island of Oahu are waiting to bid you "Aloha." The price of your week's vacation, June 22-29, 1977, in the fiftieth state is \$449 (plus a 15% tax and service charge). The price includes round trip transportation to Honolulu aboard a chartered American Airlines Boeing 707, the traditional flower lei greeting upon arrival, deluxe accommodations at the Sheraton Princess Kaiulani hotel, and a sightseeing tour of Honolulu and Mt. Tantalus; optional tours available.

Switzerland with its Alps is your destination for a springtime visit to the cultural center of Zurich and the Alpine city of Thun. Your tour will depart for Zurich on May 13 and will return May 21, 1977. The price of the trip, which includes round trip transportation aboard a Trans International Airlines chartered DC-8, deluxe hotel accommodations in Zurich and Thun, continental breakfast daily, and a wine and cheese party, is \$399 (plus a 15% tax and service charge).

East Africa and a safari to big game country await you on our exciting trip to Nairobi, Kenya, July 20-August 1, 1977. The price of \$699 includes round trip transportation to Nairobi aboard a Trans International Airlines jet; deluxe hotel accommodations at the luxurious Nairobi Serena, Masai Serena, and the Salt Lick and Ngulia game lodges; plus sightseeing and game viewing in Nairobi, Amboseli National Park, Mt. Kilimanjaro, Tsavo West, Tsavo East, and Mombasa.

Bavaria and Munich, Germany, its capital, is the destination of our tour scheduled for September 16-24, 1977. The per-person price of \$595 includes round trip transportation aboard a chartered jet and accommodations in a superior first-class hotel. Although the actual details of this trip will be announced later, you will want to remember that the dates coincide with those of Munich's famed Oktoberfest, the greatest beer festival in the world.

With the exception of the trip to Hawaii, all tours will depart from Dulles International Airport near Washington, D. C. (The flight to Hawaii will depart from Richmond's Byrd Airport.) The price per person is based upon double occupancy. Prices and dates are subject to change. For additional information, please contact the Alumni Activities Office, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia 23284; telephone (804) 770-7125.



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